

RA
408
P6
H435
1990

HEALTH STATUS of the DISADVANTAGED



C • H • A • R • T • B • O • O • K 1 • 9 • 9 • 0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES • PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE • HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



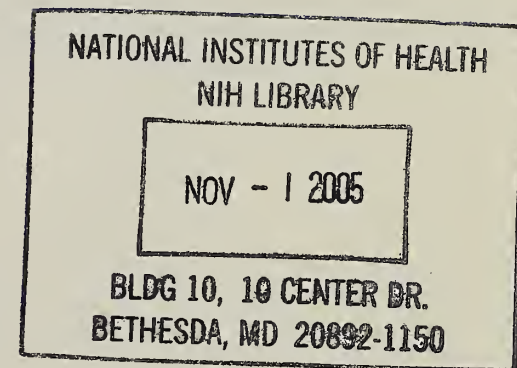
HEALTH STATUS of the DISADVANTAGED

Chartbook 1990



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration
Bureau of Health Professions
Division of Disadvantaged Assistance

DHHS Publication No. (HRSA) HRS-P-DV 90-1



Parklawn Health Library
8600 Fishers Lane Rm. 13-12
Rockville, Maryland 20857

HEALTH STATUS OF THE DISADVANTAGED *CHARTBOOK 1990*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

WA
300
H3485
1990
c.2

INTRODUCTION

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), as an agency of the Public Health Service responsible for developing national resources and supporting the delivery of health services to disadvantaged populations, has an important role in efforts to address the continuing problem at large.

Improving the relatively poor health status among disadvantaged populations requires a continual monitoring, assessment, and understanding of the developments relating to the health status of these groups. *Health Status of the Disadvantaged, CHARTBOOK 1990* continues a series of publications designed to provide data and information by which the status, problems and progress of the health of disadvantaged populations can be identified and assessed. Overall responsibility for planning and coordinating this publication rests with the Division of

Disadvantaged Assistance, Bureau of Health Professions, which is HRSA's focal point for activities to remedy the imbalances among the disadvantaged and other segments of the population.

This report contains statistical charts and tables with accompanying statements to highlight trends. The figures in this chartbook are based on data from a number of different sources including the National Center for Health Statistics, the National Institute of Mental Health, the Health Care Financing Administration, the Bureau of Census, and others. They convey selected trends in data on racial/ethnic minorities and low income populations in five broad areas: demographics, health status, utilization of services, financial expenditures for health services, and enrollment in health professions training programs.

SUMMARY

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is charged with identifying health care resources and services problems; improving continuity of health care; assuring reasonable costs of health care; assuring equal access to health care; assuring equal access to health care education; and enhancing Federal, State, local, and private sector initiatives to provide health services.

The Division of Disadvantaged Assistance (DDA), Bureau of Health Professions, HRSA, serves as a focal point for coordinating the collection, analysis, and publication of information with regard to those disadvantaged by race/ethnicity, by socio-economic status, or by gender.

The purpose of this report is to present current data by which the status, progress, and some of the problems of the disadvantaged can be identified and assessed. The figures in this chartbook convey selected trends in five broad areas of interest in the health field: demographics, health status, utilization of services, health professions enrollment, and financial expenditures for health services. Each chapter in the report begins with a brief overview.

Highlights accompany each statistical table and chart to show significant points of interest in the data.

Demographic Context

- At the beginning of the 1980s, nearly one of every four Americans was classified as a minority, and one of every three minority persons was of Hispanic origin or descent. The highest percentage of minorities resided in the South Census Regions. About 30 percent of Black Americans resided in the South Atlantic Census Division (DL, MD, DC, VA, WV, NC, SC, GA, FL) and nearly 30 percent of Asian and American Indians resided in the Mid Atlantic Census Division (NY, NJ, PA). Thirty-three percent of Hispanic Americans were in the Pacific Census Division (WA, OR, CA, AL, HI).
- During 1985-86, approximately the same percentage of Blacks and Whites changed residence, but

Whites migrated further than did Blacks. However, Whites below the poverty level were more likely to move than were their black counterparts (30.1 vs. 22.2 percent).

- In 1987, Blacks were more than three times as likely as Whites to be below the poverty level. Hispanics were more than twice as likely as Whites to be poor. Households with employed heads who were black or Hispanic were about three times as likely to be below the poverty level than their white counterparts. Regardless of race/ethnic group, people in female-headed households with no husband present were twice as likely as people in male-headed households with no wife present to be poor.
- While 19.4 percent of the total population had completed four or more years of college in 1986, Blacks (10.9 percent) and Hispanics (8.4 percent) were less likely

than Whites to have completed four or more years of college. The proportion of both black and Hispanic heads of households who were poor exceeded that of whites even when their educational attainment levels were the same.

Health Status

- “Good to excellent” is how approximately 9 out of 10 people described their health in both the 1983 and 1987 National Health Interview Surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Minorities have shared in the general improvement in health experienced by many Americans over the last decade, but still lag behind nonminorities on a number of health status indicators: infant and maternal mortality rates, death rates for chronic diseases, cancer five-year survival rates, and presence of elevated or definite high blood pressure.
- Life expectancy has continued to increase since 1940. Minority males continue to have the shortest life expectancy in the United States. Minority female life expectancy has been greater than that for white males since the early 1970s.
- The death rate for minority babies during the first year of life was nearly double that for white babies. With the exception of the 15-to-19-year-old and 85 and older age groups, death rates among minorities are higher at all age levels than for Whites. Along with injuries (i.e., accidents and adverse effects, suicide and homicide), chronic diseases continued to be among the leading causes of death for both minorities and Whites.
- In 1986, death rates per 100,000 population from heart disease varied substantially by sex and race, with higher rates among men and Blacks: black males, 294.3; white males, 234.8; black females, 185.1; and white females, 119.0.
- Infant mortality steadily declined over the past 35 years; the disparity between infant death rates for minorities and nonminorities has narrowed. Nevertheless, in 1986, black infant mortality rates were twice as high as those for Whites. By way of contrast, rates for Chinese Americans and Japanese Americans were about half the rates for their white counterparts.
- According to data collected during the early 1980s by the National Health Survey, both Blacks and the economically disadvantaged were more likely than others to perceive their health as “fair” or “poor” and to lose days from work and/or be restricted in their activities due to illness or disability. In addition, children from poor families lost more days of school than did children from nonpoor families.
- During 1976-80, the latest years for which such information is available, Blacks were more likely than their white counterparts to be overweight, to have high-risk serum cholesterol levels, and to have borderline or definite elevated blood pressure.
- Death rates for respiratory/thoracic cancer increased significantly between 1976 and 1986, and females had the highest percent increase in this rate.
- In 1987, about 32 percent of men and 27 percent of women were cigarette smokers. While black men were more likely to be smokers than their white counterparts, the percent of women currently smoking was relatively equal by race.
- During 1980 through 1985, black men and women experienced lower five-year survival rates for 13 selected primary cancer sites than did Whites.
- During the 1980s, minorities have been more likely to be at risk for AIDS than their white counterparts. About 40 percent of both reported AIDS cases and AIDS deaths

during 1982 through 1988 have been among Blacks, Hispanics, or other minority groups.

- Between 1982 and 1988, the number of reported cases and deaths from AIDS for women and children increased at or above the corresponding rates for males.
- During 1982 through 1988, about 70–75 percent of both reported AIDS cases and AIDS deaths among women and children were among minorities, while about 38 percent of reported cases and deaths among males 13 years of age and older were among minorities.
- During the period from 1982 through 1987, minorities were more likely to be at risk for AIDS via intravenous drug use than their white counterparts.
- Male homosexual/bisexual encounters were listed as the most frequent transmission category for AIDS cases: Whites, 77.8 percent; Blacks, 37.3 percent; Hispanics, 46.5 percent; other minorities, 68.3 percent.
- Women were more likely to report intravenous drug use as the most frequent transmission category for AIDS cases, with heterosexual encounters listed second.

Utilization of Services

- On average, Whites spent 6.6 days in the hospital per episode in 1987, while Blacks spent 8.0 days. Blacks were less likely than Whites to have had one or more physician or dentist visits within the preceding 12 months but were more likely to have had one or more hospital episodes.
- When health care was required, Whites and upper income families were more likely to seek medical care both in the physician's office or by telephone rather than from the hospital outpatient department than Blacks and lower income families. Minorities and low-income families experienced the greatest difficulty in acquiring and regularly utilizing medical services.
- Between 1980 and 1985, the rate of physician office visits increased by three percent, from 2.63 to 2.71 visits per person per year. Whites had a higher visit rate than other races, females a higher rate than males, and people 45 years of age and over a higher rate than those under age 45.
- In 1986, about 60 percent of black, Hispanic, and American Indian women, as well as about 75-80 percent of both white and Asian women, gave birth to children for

whom they began prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy.

- Data from the United States Immunization Survey indicate that in 1985 white children were more likely to have been immunized against the seven most common childhood diseases than were black children of the same ages.
- When short-term hospitalization was required, patients from low-income households stayed approximately two days longer than patients from medium- and high-income households. The average length of inpatient stay for Blacks (8.4 days) exceeded that for Whites (6.4 days) in 1986.
- For all age groups, Whites had lower admission rates than other races to State and county mental hospitals in 1980, the differential being greatest for persons aged 25-44 years. Although admission rates for preadult disorders were nearly equal for Whites and minorities, they were considerably higher for minorities with two diagnoses: schizophrenia and alcoholism. Minority females were more likely than minority males to be classified as suffering from schizophrenia.

- In 1981, minority persons discharged from psychiatric inpatient units of general hospitals also were more likely than Whites to have been diagnosed as schizophrenic. The situation is reversed for affective-depressive disorders. Whites discharged from psychiatric inpatient units were more likely than members of other races to have been diagnosed as suffering from depression.
- Among persons reporting to hospital emergency rooms in 27 selected metropolitan areas reporting drug abuse in 1987, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than Whites and patients of other races to be drug dependent. Minority episodes comprised 51.9 percent all drug abuse episodes recorded and accounted for more than half of the mentioned misuse of narcotic analgesics, hallucinogens, cocaine, marijuana, and unknown substances. About 30 percent of the mentioned use of codeine combinations was reported by minorities.
- Medical examiner's reports from autopsies done in 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas indicate that drug abuse caused or contributed to a disproportionate number of deaths among minorities and young or middle-aged adults in 1987. Forty-one percent of the decedents were minorities, al-

though only twenty-five percent of the general population consisted of minorities. Fifty-seven percent of the decedents and twenty-six percent of the general population were in the 25-40 years age group.

Health Professions Enrollment

- Based on the distribution of the college-age population at the time of the 1980 Census, Blacks and Hispanics were underrepresented among students in institutions of higher education in the United States in academic year 1984-85.
- Minority representation in 10 selected health profession programs was highest in dentistry (25.8 percent, 1988-89), and lowest in veterinary medicine (6.6 percent, 1988-89). Minorities were about 25 percent of the United States population in 1987.
- Over the past 35 years, pharmacy has increased its percentage of female degree recipients more than any other traditionally male-dominated health profession. Women now earn 56.9 percent of all pharmacy degrees. During academic year 1986-87, women received slightly less than two-thirds of the degrees awarded in public health. Women earned nearly one-third of the degrees in allopathic medicine and more than

one-fourth of the degrees in osteopathic medicine, dentistry, and optometry.

- Between academic years 1971-72 and 1988-89, the number of students in schools of allopathic medicine rose from 43,650 to 65,300—an increase of 49.6 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 368.5 percent—from 3,072 to 14,393. Minority students now comprise 22.0 percent of all allopathic medical students. A substantial portion of this increased minority presence is attributable to increased representation by Asian Americans, who comprised 45.8 percent of minority enrollment during academic year 1988-89.
- Comparisons of first-year enrollment for minority women in schools of allopathic medicine for selected academic years from 1971-72 through 1988-89 show that minority women have generally increased their representation in medical schools at a faster rate than all women and minority males. In 1971-72, women were 10.9 percent of total enrollment and 35.2 percent in 1988-89. Black women made up 20.4 percent of all black medical students in 1971-72 and 53.8 percent in 1988-89.

- Between academic years 1971-72 and 1987-88, the number of students in schools of osteopathic medicine rose from 2,304 to 6,586—an increase of 185.9 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 936.5 percent—from 63 to 653. Minority students now comprise 9.9 percent of all osteopathic medical students. A substantial portion of this increased minority presence is attributable to increased representation by Asian Americans, who comprised 44.0 percent of minority enrollment during academic year 1987-88.
- Between academic years 1973-74 and 1988-89, the number of students in schools of dentistry declined from 19,187 to 17,094—a decrease of 10.9 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 166.4 percent—from 1,656 to 4,411. Minority students now comprise 25.8 percent of all dentistry students. A substantial portion of this increased minority presence is attributable to increased representation by Asian Americans, who comprised 52.7 percent of minority enrollment during academic year 1988-89.
- Between academic years 1971-72 and 1987-88, the number of students in schools of veterinary

medicine increased from 5,149 to 8,188—an increase of 59.0 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 323.3 percent—from 133 to 563. Minority students now comprise 6.8 percent of all veterinary medical students.

- Between academic years 1971-72 and 1987-88, the number of students in schools of optometry rose from 3,094 to 4,509—an increase of 45.7 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 280.1 percent—from 181 to 688. Minority students now comprise 15.5 percent of all optometry students. Asian Americans, who comprised 59.6 percent of minority enrollment during academic year 1987-88, have traditionally constituted a substantial proportion of the minority enrollment in schools of optometry.
- Between 1973-74 and 1987-88 minorities made significant strides in absolute as well as relative numbers enrolled in schools of pharmacy. The total number enrolled during this period increased from 16,332 to 21,424 students—an increase of 5,092 students or 31.2 percent. At the same time, total minority enrollment rose from 1,645 to 4,835 students—an increase of 3,190 or 193.2 percent. In addition, minority students have

increased their proportion of the entering class from 8.2 to 18.7 percent during a decade of declining enrollment.

- Between academic years 1971-72 and 1987-88, the number of students in schools of podiatric medicine rose from 1,268 to 2,790—an increase of 120.0 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 1,122.5 percent—from 40 to 489. Minority students now comprise 17.5 percent of all podiatry students. All minorities have shown significant gains in schools of podiatric medicine in recent years.
- Between academic years 1971-72 and 1985-86, the number of students in registered nurse programs declined from 196,140 to 164,596—a decrease of 15.6 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment declined by 7.6 percent—from 20,420 to 18,876. Minority students now comprise 11.4 percent of all registered nursing students.

Financial Expenditures for Health Services

- In 1986, 22.6 percent of Blacks, but only 14.0 percent of Whites under 65 years of age, lacked health care coverage. Thirty-seven

percent of families with incomes under \$10,000 had no health care coverage, but only 3.9 percent of families with annual incomes of \$35,000 or more lacked such coverage.

- During the 1980s, Blacks over 65 years of age have been more likely to be covered by Medicare/Medicaid, and less likely to be covered by Medicare/private insurance than their white counterparts.

- Among disabled Medicare enrollees in 1984, there was little difference between Whites and minorities in the number served (per 1,000 enrollees) under hospital insurance, supplemental medical insurance, or both. Disabled minorities received higher reimbursements—both per person and per enrollee—than disabled Whites in 1984.

- As for services to Medicare recipients during fiscal year 1985, Whites were more likely to use skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities than their minority counterparts. Services provided by hospital outpatient departments and clinics received substantial use by minority Medicare recipients.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	iii
Summary	iv
List of tables	xii

CHAPTER 1

<i>Data Issues: Definitions and Limitations</i>	2
---	---

CHAPTER 2

<i>Demographic Context</i>	5
Population Distribution	6
Mobility	10
Education	12
Employment	16
Income	18
Family Characteristics	20

CHAPTER 3

<i>Health Status</i>	23
Life Expectancy	25
General Mortality	26
Chronic Disease Mortality	29
Cancer Mortality	30

Infant Mortality	33
Birth Rates	39
Self-Assessment	41
Chronic Limitations	44
Disability	46
Obesity	53
Use of Tobacco	54
Serum Cholesterol Levels	56
AIDS Cases	58
AIDS Deaths	60
AIDS Transmission Categories	62

CHAPTER 4

<i>Utilization of Health Services</i>	67
Physician Visits	69
Preventive Care	72
Hypertension Screening	77
Short-Term Hospital Care	78
Dental Services	80
Residential Care	82
Psychiatric Services	83
Drug Abuse: Emergency Room Visits/Deaths	90

CHAPTER 5

<i>Health Professions Enrollment</i>	97
Medicine	102
Osteopathy	106
Dentistry	110
Veterinary Medicine	114
Optometry	116
Pharmacy	118
Podiatry	122
Nursing	126
Schools of Public Health	128
Female Enrollment Trends	130
Minority Enrollment Trends	134

CHAPTER 6

<i>Financial Expenditures for Health Services</i>	137
Health Care Coverage	138
Medicare	140

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

Data Issues: Definitions and Limitations

TABLE A	1
Weighted average poverty thresholds: United States, 1987	
TABLE B	2
Trends in the consumer price index and the average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four: United States, 1960 to 1987	
TABLE C	2
Family income thresholds, near poverty: United States, 1987	

CHAPTER 2

Demographic Context

TABLE 1	6
Population by race/ethnic group: United States, 1980 and 1987	
TABLE 2	7
Population of Spanish origin by sex and type of Spanish origin: United States, March 1987	
TABLE 3	8
Number and percent of persons below the poverty level by race and ethnic group: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1987	
TABLE 4	9
Number and percent of persons below poverty level status by age, race, and Spanish origin: United States, 1987	
TABLE 5	10
Geographic mobility by race and place of residence: United States, March 1985 to March 1986	

TABLE 6	11
Mobility of the population above and below the poverty level by race and place of residence: United States, March 1985 to March 1986	
TABLE 7	12
Persons not enrolled in school and not high school graduates, by age, race/ethnic group, and sex: United States, selected years, 1970 to 1986	
TABLE 8	14
Years of school completed by race and Spanish origin, for persons 25 years old and over: United States, 1986	
TABLE 9	15
Educational attainment of family head by poverty status, race, and Spanish origin: United States, 1987	

TABLE 10	16
Employment status of family head by poverty status, race, and Spanish origin of head of house- hold: United States, 1987	
TABLE 11	17
Median income of families by race and Spanish origin of head of household: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1987	
TABLE 12	18
Race and Spanish origin of house- hold heads by total money income: United States, 1987	
TABLE 13	19
Number of families and poverty rate for families by sex, race and Hispanic origin of householder: United States, 1987	
TABLE 14	20
Percent of population married and divorced, 18 years old and over, by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986	
TABLE 15	21
Number of persons 15 years old and older by age and selected characteristics: United States, 1986.	

CHAPTER 3 *Health Status*

TABLE 16	25
Estimated average length of life in years by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986	
TABLE 17	26
Death rates, according to age, race, and sex: United States, 1986	
TABLE 18	28
Age-adjusted death rates, accord- ing to race and sex: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986	
TABLE 19	29
Age-adjusted death rates for se- lected chronic disease conditions: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986	
TABLE 20	30
Comparison of recent changes in age-adjusted death rates for se- lected sites of cancer, by race and sex: United States, 1976 and 1986	
TABLE 21	31
Five-year relative survival rates for selected cancer sites, by race, SEER program: United States, 1974 to 1976 and 1980 to 1985	
TABLE 22	32
Age-adjusted death rates for malignant neoplasms of the respiratory system, according to race and gender: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986	

TABLE 23	33
Infant mortality rates by specified race: United States, selected years, 1950 to 1986	
TABLE 24	34
Number of neonatal deaths and rates per 1,000 live births for speci- fied races: United States, 1986	
TABLE 25	35
Number of postneonatal deaths and rates per 1,000 live births for specified races: United States, 1986	
TABLE 26	36
Neonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1950 to 1986	
TABLE 27	37
Infant mortality: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986	
TABLE 28	38
Maternal mortality: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986	
TABLE 29	39
Crude birth rates by race: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1980	
TABLE 30	40
Birth rates by age of mother, ac- cording to race of child: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986	

TABLE 31	41	TABLE 37	49	TABLE 43	55
Assessment of health status as reported in health interviews by selected demographic characteris- tics: United States, 1983 and 1987		Number of restricted activity days per person per year by poverty status, race and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987		Cigarettes smoked per day by persons 20 years of age and over, by sex and race: United States, selected years, 1965 to 1985	
TABLE 32	42	TABLE 38	50	TABLE 44	56
Self-perceived health status by age and race/ethnicity: United States, 1987		Number of work loss days per person per year by selected demo- graphic characteristics: United States, 1987		Percent of persons 25-74 years of age with high-risk serum chole- sterol levels, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1960 to 1962, 1971 to 1974, and 1976 to 1980	
TABLE 33	44	TABLE 39	51	TABLE 45	58
Selected health characteristics, according to income and race/ ethnicity: United States, 1987		Percent distribution of persons by degree of chronic activity limitation by selected characteristics: United States, 1983 and 1987		Acquired immunodeficiency syn- drome (AIDS) cases, according to age, sex and race/ethnicity: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988	
TABLE 34	46	TABLE 40	52	TABLE 46	60
Number of bed disability days per person per year, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1987		Degree of limitation as reported in health interviews by income and race/ethnicity: United States, 1987		Acquired immunodeficiency syn- drome (AIDS) deaths, according to age, sex and race/ethnicity: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988	
TABLE 35	47	TABLE 41	53	TABLE 47	62
Number of school loss days per person 5-17 years of age per year by selected demographic charac- teristics: United States, 1987		Percent of overweight persons 25- 74 years of age, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1960 to 1962, 1971 to 1974, and 1976 to 1980		Acquired immunodeficiency syn- drome (AIDS) cases, according to gender and transmission category: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988	
TABLE 36	48	TABLE 42	54	TABLE 48	64
Number of school loss days per person 5-17 years of age per year by poverty status and race: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987		Percent of persons 20 years of age and over who smoked cigarettes by sex and race: United States, selected years, 1965 to 1987		Acquired immunodeficiency syn- drome (AIDS) cases, according to race/ethnicity and transmission category: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988	

CHAPTER 4

Utilization of Health Services

TABLE 49	69
Physician and dentist visits and hospital discharges and episodes, by race and family income: United States, 1987	
TABLE 50	70
Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, by selected characteristics: United States, 1981 and 1987	
TABLE 51	71
Percent of the population with no physician visits in the past two years by selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987	
TABLE 52	72
Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-44, by current contraceptive practice, by race: United States, 1976 and 1982	
TABLE 53	73
Prenatal care delivered during the beginning or end of pregnancy by race/ethnic group of the mother: United States, selected years, 1970 to 1986	
TABLE 54	74
Children 1-4 years of age immunized for selected diseases, by race: United States, selected years, 1970 to 1985	

TABLE 55	75
Office visits to physicians, according to physician specialty and age, sex, and race of the patient: United States, 1980 and 1985	
TABLE 56	76
Physicians visits, by source or place of care and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1987	
TABLE 57	77
Persons 25-74 years of age with borderline or definite elevated blood pressure, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960 to 1962, 1971 to 1974, and 1976 to 1980	
TABLE 58	78
Length of stay, in days, in short-term hospitals by selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years, 1964, 1981, 1987	
TABLE 59	79
Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons per year by poverty status, race and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987	
TABLE 60	80
Percent of the population with no dental visits in the past two years by poverty status, race and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1983	

TABLE 61	81
Number of dental visits per person per year by poverty status, race, and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1983	
TABLE 62	82
Nursing home and personal care home residents 65 years of age and over, and number per 1,000 population, according to race, and age: United States, selected years, 1963 to 1985	
TABLE 63	83
Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient units by age, sex, and race: United States, 1980	
TABLE 64	84
Admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient units by primary diagnosis, race, and sex: United States, 1980	
TABLE 65	87
Discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by primary diagnosis, race, and sex: United States, 1981	
TABLE 66	88
Percentage of admissions with selected primary diagnoses by race/ethnicity and type of facility: selected mental health facilities: United States, 1980	

TABLE 67	90
Emergency room reports of drug abuse patients, according to motivation for taking substance and race, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987	

TABLE 68	91
Percent distribution of drug mentions from emergency room reports for drug abuse patients, by race and therapeutic drug class, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987	

TABLE 69	92
Distribution of drug abuse deaths as reported by medical examiners by selected demographic characteristics and sex, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987	

TABLE 70.	94
Distribution of drug abuse deaths as reported by medical examiners by race/ethnicity, selected age groups and gender, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987	

CHAPTER 5

Health Professions Enrollment

TABLE 71	99
Graduates from selected health professions schools by sex: United States, recent years	

TABLE 72	100
Total enrollment in selected health professions schools by racial/ethnic category: United States, recent years	

TABLE 73	102
Total enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989	

TABLE 74	104
First-year enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine by race/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989	

TABLE 75	106
Total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988	

TABLE 76	108
First-year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988	

TABLE 77	110
Total enrollment in schools of dentistry by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1973-1974 through 1988-1989	

TABLE 78	112
First-year enrollment in schools of dentistry by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989	

TABLE 79	114
Total minority enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988	

TABLE 80	115
Entering classes to schools of veterinary medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1978-1979 through 1987-1988	

TABLE 81	116	TABLE 86	126	TABLE 91
Total enrollment in schools of optometry by racial/ethnic cate- gory: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988		Total enrollment in registered nurse programs by type of pro- gram and racial/ethnic category: United States and possessions, selected academic years, 1971- 1972 through 1985-1986		134	Number and percent distribution of students by selected racial/ethnic groups and level of enrollment: United States, beginning of aca- demic year 1984-1985
TABLE 82	118	TABLE 87	127	TABLE 92	135
Total enrollment in schools of pharmacy by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987- 1988		First-year enrollment in registered nurse programs by type of program and racial/ethnic category: United States and possessions, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1985-1986		Measures of enrollment change for total and first-year enrollment. allopathic medical schools between academic years 1978-1979 and 1988-1989: United States	
TABLE 83	120	TABLE 88	128	TABLE 93	136
Third-to-last year enrollment in schools of pharmacy by racial/ ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1973- 1974 through 1987-1988		Total enrollment in schools of public health by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1974-1975 through 1986-1987		Enrollment trends by level of enroll- ment and race/ethnicity: United States, academic years, 1976- 1977 through 1984-1985	
TABLE 84	122	TABLE 89	130		
Total enrollment in schools of podiatry by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987- 1988		Comparison of minority women first-year and total enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1971 to 1989			
TABLE 85	124	TABLE 90	132		
First-year enrollment in schools of podiatry by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987- 1988		Percent of first-professional degrees awarded by major health professions schools to women: United States, selected academic years, 1949-1950 through 1987- 1988			

CHAPTER 6

Financial Expenditures for Services

TABLE 94	138
Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1982, and 1986	

TABLE 95	139
Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and older, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1982, and 1986	

TABLE 96	140
Medicare enrollment, persons served, and reimbursements for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years, 1967 to 1984	

TABLE 97	142
Number of aged Medicare enrollees, covered by hospital insurance, by age, sex, and race: United States, July 1, 1966, to 1984	

TABLE 98	143
Number of aged Medicare enrollees, covered by supplementary medical insurance, by age, sex, and race: United States, July 1, 1966, to 1984	

TABLE 99	144
Persons served and reimbursements for disabled Medicare enrollees, by type of coverage, age, sex, race, and census region: United States, 1984	

TABLE 100	146
Percent of Medicaid recipients by race or ethnic origin, and type of service: United States, fiscal year 1985	

Data Issues: Definitions and Limitations

Disadvantaged

For this publication, the disadvantaged are defined as those who because of race, ethnic background, sex, or economic status have been historically excluded from quality health care and entry to the health and allied health professions.

Racial and Ethnic Minorities

The four racial/ethnic minority categories are Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans.

- Hispanic Americans include Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Central or South Americans, Cubans, and persons from other Spanish cultures or origins.
- Native Americans include American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Asian Americans include persons whose origin is the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands.

Wherever possible, data for all four of these racial/ethnic groups are presented. In some instances, however, data are only available for nonminorities as compared to all racial minorities (black Americans,

Native Americans, and Asian Americans).

It should be noted that the original sources used to compile data in this report use different terms, e.g., all other, non-white, Blacks and other races, when referring to racial minorities.

Because the definitions used may have an effect on the data, no attempt was made to standardize them. The reader is advised to refer to the original sources for precise information.

Because Hispanics are not considered as a separate racial group, they are placed within the white or minority categories when questions concerning race are asked. In the 1980 Census, about 93 percent of Hispanics identified themselves as white. Inclusion of Hispanics in the white category tends to increase mortality and morbidity rates compared to a white category without Hispanics. For example, there is less difference between the mortality and morbidity rates for Whites vs. Blacks when Hispanics are considered part of the white group.

Underrepresented Minorities

Underrepresented minority groups are those with lower representation in health and allied health professions schools than in the general population. Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are underrepresented; Asian-Americans are not.

Poverty and Income Categories

Categorization of income levels varies among the different studies or data collection programs. The Census Bureau works with the categories above and below the poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is specified so that family income should be sufficient to provide an adequate diet. The threshold depends on the size of the family and is adjusted each year to the consumer price index [see Tables A and B]. Unless otherwise noted, the terms poor and nonpoor will generally apply to those below and above the poverty threshold, respectively.

The Census Bureau has further defined a poverty or low-income residential area as constituting a population of which

TABLE A.
Weighted average poverty
thresholds: United States, 1987

Size of family unit	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual)	\$ 5,778
15 to 64 years	5,909
65 years and over	5,447
2 persons	7,397
Householder 15 to 64 years	7,641
Householder 65 years and over	6,872
3 persons	9,056
4 persons	11,611
5 persons	13,737
6 persons	15,509
7 persons	17,649
8 persons	19,515
9 persons or more	23,105

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 161, Page 41.

20 percent or more have income below the poverty line. There is also a Census Bureau classification of "near poverty," which is 125 percent of the poverty level [see Table C].

When incomes have been categorized into several different ranges, the highest and lowest income groups have been compared in order to assess the full extent of the disparity in health status and services that exist in the United States population.

Because individual/family income varies considerably over time, education is a more reliable predictor of long-term

income than income for a given year. For this reason, a number of studies have made comparisons between groups with different amounts of education for the purpose of examining socio-economic variables.

Limitation to Interview Procedures

Measures of the incidences of chronic and acute illnesses and injuries have primarily been gathered through self-reported interview procedures by the National Center for Health Statistics. Inaccuracies exist in the data obtained from the disadvantaged for a variety of reasons, such as limited contact with health services. Data on acute illnesses and injuries are also inaccurate because, by definition, they are situations that involve medical attention or restriction of activity. Because the disadvantaged are less likely to seek medical attention and/or restrict their activities, they are less likely to give positive answers to questions on acute illnesses or injuries.

For these reasons, interview data on the incidences of chronic and acute illnesses and injuries are omitted from this publication. Instead, priority is given to sources that involve direct medical examinations. Examinations are not affected by the above factors.

TABLE B.
Trends in the consumer price
index and the average poverty
threshold for a nonfarm family of
four: United States, 1960 to 1987

Year	Consumer Price Index (1982 = 100)	Average threshold for a non-farm family of 4 persons
1960	30.7	\$3,022
1961	31.0	3,054
1962	31.3	3,089
1963	31.7	3,128
1964	32.1	3,169
1965	32.7	3,223
1966	33.6	3,317
1967	34.6	3,410
1968	36.0	3,553
1969	38.0	3,743
1970	40.2	3,968
1971	42.0	4,137
1972	43.3	4,275
1973	46.0	4,540
1974	51.1	5,038
1975	55.8	5,500
1976	59.0	5,815
1977	62.8	6,191
1978	67.6	6,662
1979	75.2	7,412
1980	85.4	8,414
1981	94.2	9,287
1982	100.0	9,862
1983	103.2	10,236
1984	107.6	10,609
1985	111.4	11,048
1986	113.6	11,487
1987	117.7	11,611

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 161.

TABLE C.
Family income thresholds, near
poverty*: United States, 1987

Size of family unit	Annual Income
1 person	\$7,223
2 persons	9,246
3 persons	11,320
4 persons	14,514
5 persons	17,171
6 persons	19,386
7 persons	22,061
8 persons	24,394
9 persons or more	28,881

*125 percent of the poverty level.

Source: Current Population Reports.
 Series P-60, No. 161, Page 41.

Methodological Variables

A variety of sources were used for this publication. These sources differ in a number of respects, such as year and methods of data collection. Absolute differences between, for example, minorities and Whites depend upon the particular source cited. However, relative differences between groups were consistent between the different sources.

Age-Adjustment

The average age of minorities and the poor is less than Whites and the nonpoor, respectively. Because mortality and morbidity rates increase with age, these age differences need to be taken into account when making comparisons of the health status and medical services utilization between minorities and Whites and between the poor and nonpoor. One procedure has been to age-adjust the data. The average values for the respective groups are adjusted for the age differences so that groups statistically equivalent in age are being compared. The effect of age adjustment is to increase the value for the younger groups, in this case the disadvantaged, relative to the older groups. A second procedure has been to make comparisons within specific age groups.



CHAPTER 2

Demographic Context

Chapter two contains selected demographic information about minority populations and begins with data from the 1980 Census on geographic location and distribution according to race/ethnicity. Data from the 1987 Current Population Survey [CPS] follows and presents minority/non-minority comparisons by age, geographic mobility, economic status, educational attainment, marital status, and family composition.

According to the 1980 Population Census, the southern United States had the highest percentage of minority residents; smaller percentages of minorities resided in the mid-Atlantic States and the West. More than twenty percent of the population was made up of racial/ethnic minorities: **Black Americans** (11.5 percent), **Hispanics** (6.4 percent), **Asians** and **Pacific Islanders** (1.5 percent), and **American Indians**, and **Alaska Natives**, (0.6 percent) (Table 1).

About 30 percent of black Americans resided in the South Atlantic Census Division (DL, MD, DC, VA, WV, NC, SC, GA, and FL), and nearly 30 percent of Asian and American Indians resided in the Mid Atlantic Census Division (NY, NJ, and PA). Thirty-three percent of Hispanic Americans were located in the Pacific Census Division (WA, OR, CA, AL, and HI). Mexican-Americans comprised about

two-thirds of the estimated 19 million persons of Spanish origin or descent (Table 2).

Between 1960 and 1987, minorities were more likely to be economically disadvantaged than nonminorities. Compared to Whites, Blacks were about three times more likely to be below the poverty level, while individuals of Spanish origin were about twice as likely to be below poverty level during the period 1960 through 1987. Economic disadvantage was most pronounced for minority children and older adults. Both those of black and of Spanish origin were more likely to be below the poverty level than whites in the same age groups in 1987 (Tables 3 and 4).

The percent of Blacks and Whites who changed residence in 1985-86 were relatively equal, and, in general, Whites migrated farther than did Blacks. Blacks below the poverty level were less likely to move than were their white counterparts in 1985-86 (Tables 5 and 6).

Thirty percent of young adult (16-24 years of age) Hispanics and 13 percent of young adult Blacks had not completed high school in 1986. Blacks and Hispanics were less likely to have completed four years or more of college than Whites. In every educational category, black and Hispanic family heads were more likely to be below the poverty level than were their white

counterparts (Tables 7, 8, 9).

In 1987, heads of households who were black or of Spanish origin were three times more likely than their white counterparts to be below the poverty level and more likely not to be in the labor force (Table 10).

Since 1975, the median family income fluctuated slightly but remained relatively stable for white and minority families; a substantial difference between white and minority families persisted (Table 11).

Black heads of households were more likely to have incomes below \$7,500 than white or Spanish origin household heads in 1987 (Table 12).

In 1987, both black and Spanish heads of households were more than twice as likely as their white counterparts to be below the poverty level; the poverty level percentage for black and Spanish female heads of households was eight times higher than that for white male heads of households (Table 13).

During the period 1960-1986, men and women of other races were more likely to be divorced than were Whites, although divorces increased among all racial groups (Table 14).

For persons 15 years old and over, Blacks were less likely to be high school graduates and more likely to be below poverty level in 1986 than were Whites (Table 16).

Ethnic and racial minorities comprise more than one-fifth of the United States population. Black Americans represent the largest group with about 12 percent of the total population.

TABLE 1.
Population by race/ethnic group: United States, 1980 and 1987

(Numbers in thousands)				
Race/ethnicity	1980 Census of Population		1987 Population Projection	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	226,505	100.0	243,915	100.0
Race/Ethnic Minorities	52,770	23.3		
Race	38,164	16.8		
Black	26,488	11.7	29,856	12.2
Asian	3,501	1.5		
Native Americans	1,418	0.6		
Other Races	6,757	3.0		
Hispanic	14,606	6.4	18,790	7.7
White	173,735	76.7	206,187	84.5

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-D1-A and Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 1022.

CHART 1.
Population by race/ethnic group: United States, 1980 and 1987

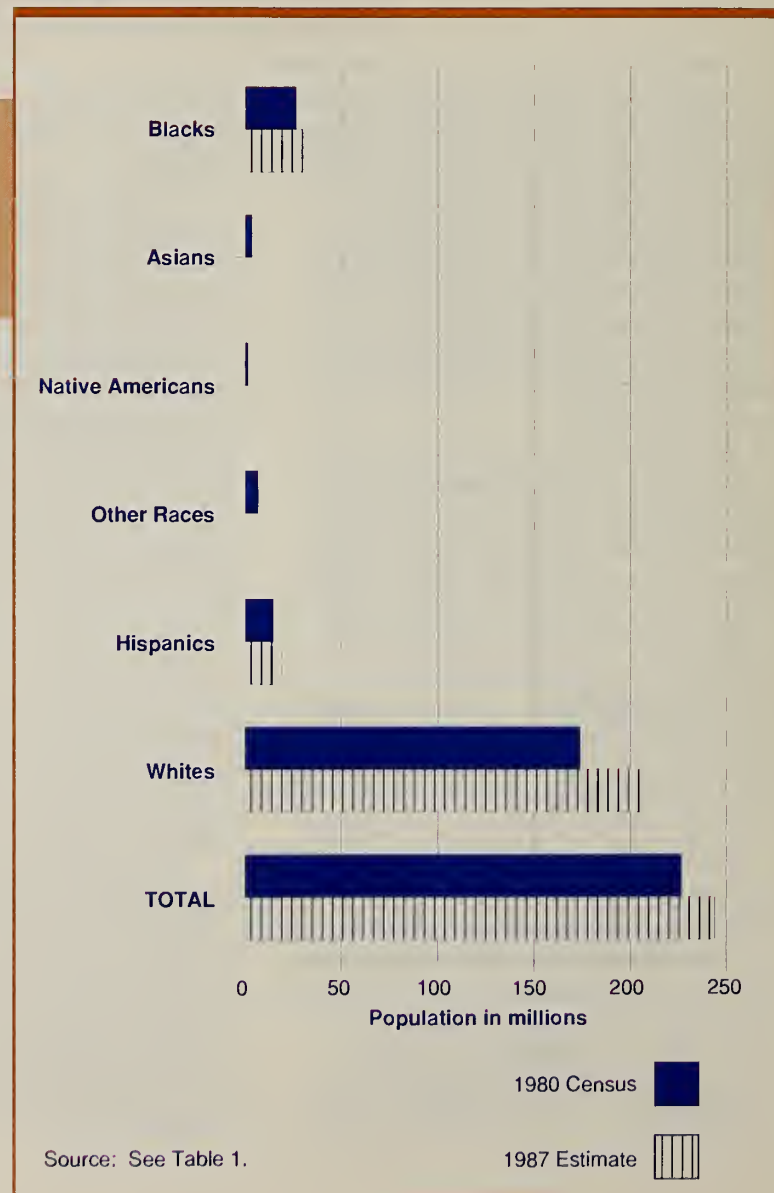


TABLE 2.
Population of Spanish origin by sex and type of Spanish origin:
United States, March 1987

(Numbers in thousands.)

Type of Spanish origin	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, Spanish origin	18,790	100.0	9,414	100.0	9,376	100.0
Mexican	11,762	62.6	6,069	64.5	5,693	60.7
Puerto Rican	2,284	12.2	1,059	11.2	1,225	13.1
Cuban	1,017	5.4	511	5.4	506	5.4
Central or South American	2,139	11.4	1,006	10.7	1,133	12.1
Other Spanish	1,588	8.5	769	8.2	819	8.7

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 434, Page 12.

Mexican Americans comprised about 63 percent of the nearly 19 million persons of Spanish origin in the United States in 1987.

CHART 2.
Population of Spanish origin by type of Spanish origin:
United States, March 1987

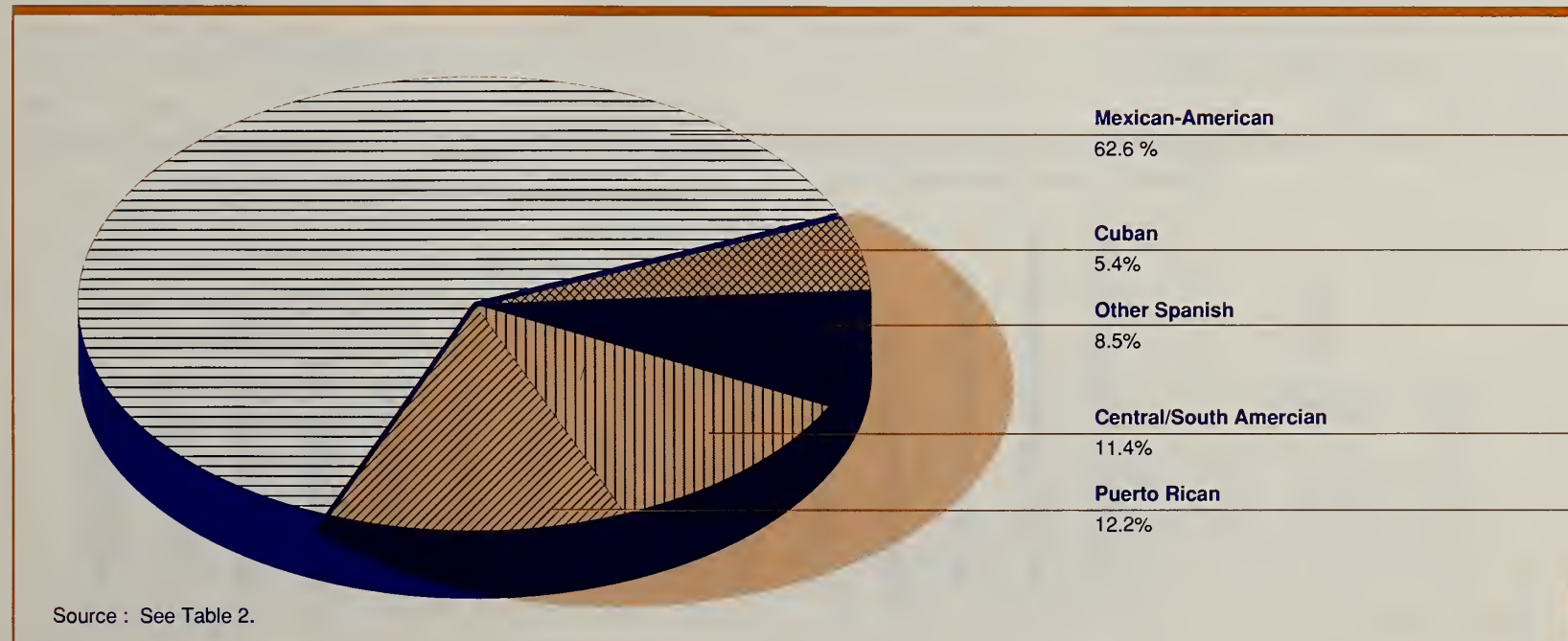


TABLE 3.

Number and percent of persons below the poverty level by race and ethnic group: United States, selected years, 1960 - 1987

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	All Persons		Race and ethnic group					
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Spanish origin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1960	39,851	22.2	28,309	17.8	11,542 ¹	55.9	--	--
1962	38,625	21.0	26,672	16.4	11,953 ¹	55.8	--	--
1964	36,055	19.0	24,957	14.9	11,098 ¹	49.6	--	--
1966	28,510	14.7	19,290	11.3	8,867	41.8	--	--
1968	25,389	12.8	17,395	10.0	7,616	34.7	--	--
1970	25,420	12.6	17,484	9.9	7,548	33.5	--	--
1972	24,460	11.9	16,203	9.0	7,710	33.3	2,414	22.8
1974	23,370	11.2	15,736	8.6	7,182	30.3	2,575	23.0
1976	24,975	11.8	16,713	9.1	7,595	31.1	2,783	24.7
1978	24,497	11.4	16,259	8.7	7,625	30.6	2,607	21.6
1980	29,272	13.0	19,699	10.2	8,579	32.5	3,491	25.7
1982	34,348	15.0	23,517	12.0	9,697	35.6	4,301	29.9
1984	33,700	14.4	22,955	11.5	9,490	33.8	4,806	28.4
1986	32,370	13.6	22,183	11.0	8,983	33.1	5,117	27.3
1987	32,546	13.5	21,409	10.5	9,683	33.1	5,470	28.2

¹ Prior to 1966, category includes Blacks and other races.

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-60, No. 161, Page 27.

Available data from 1960 through 1987 indicate Blacks were about three times more likely to be below the poverty level than Whites, while individuals of Spanish origin were more than twice as likely.

CHART 3.

Percent of persons below the poverty level by race and ethnic group: United States, selected years, 1960 - 1987

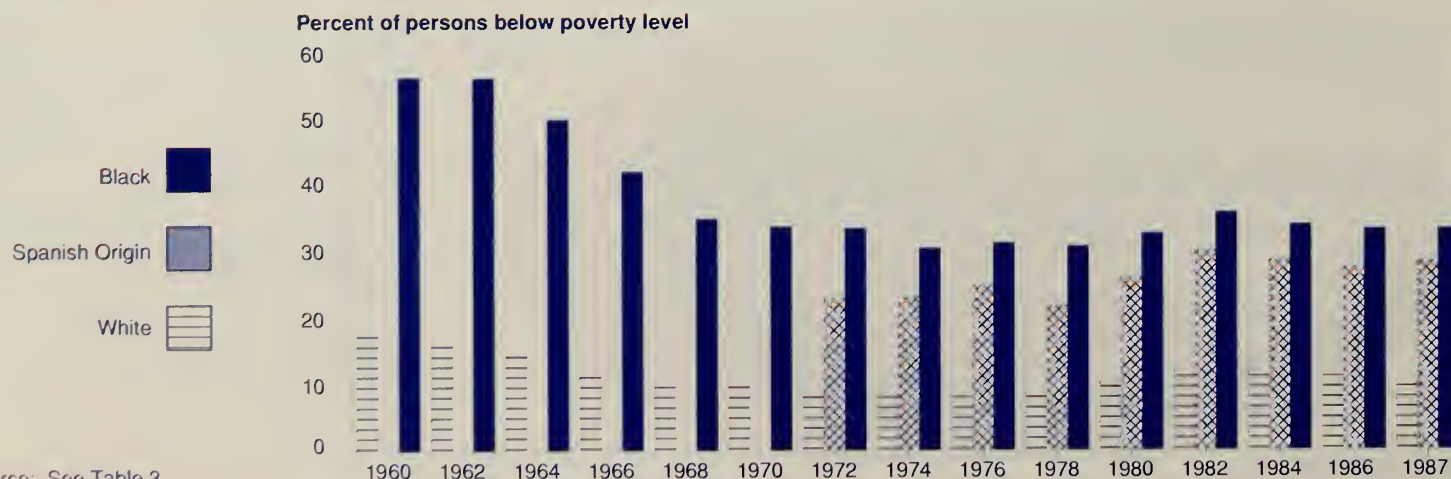


TABLE 4.
Number and percent of persons below poverty level status by
age, race, and Spanish origin: United States, 1987

(Numbers in thousands, persons as of March 1987)

Age	All Persons		Race and Spanish origin					
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Spanish Origin ¹	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	32,546	13.5	21,409	10.5	9,683	33.1	5,470	28.2
Under 3	2,543	23.1	1,604	18.0	814	49.1	521	42.3
3 to 5	2,441	22.5	1,512	17.2	798	49.0	517	41.4
6 to 13	5,652	20.7	3,470	15.7	1,931	45.4	1,176	39.6
14 to 15	1,223	18.5	704	13.2	464	44.5	279	40.6
16 to 21	3,455	15.9	2,148	12.1	1,144	36.0	565	27.5
22 to 44	9,596	10.7	6,470	8.5	2,647	25.1	1,628	21.2
45 to 54	1,920	8.1	1,287	6.3	547	21.9	294	19.8
55 to 59	1,059	9.8	777	8.2	238	21.9	129	20.9
60 to 64	1,166	10.8	841	8.8	292	29.5	113	21.7
65 and over	3,491	12.2	2,597	10.1	808	33.9	247	27.4

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-60, No. 161, Page 34.

Children and older adults of black and Spanish origin were more likely to be below the poverty level than those of the same age groups among Whites in 1987.

CHART 4.
Percent of persons below the
poverty level by age, race, and
Spanish origin: United States,
1987



Source: See Table 4.

The percentages of Blacks and Whites who changed residence were relatively equal. However, Whites, in general, migrated farther than did Blacks during the period 1985 to 1986.

TABLE 5.
Geographic mobility by race and place of residence:
United States, March 1985 to March 1986

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence	Total		White		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	232,998	100.0	197,949	100.0	27,972	100.0
Same House	189,760	81.4	161,560	81.6	22,732	81.3
Different House	42,037	18.0	35,588	18.0	5,119	18.3
Same County	26,401	11.3	21,826	11.0	3,686	13.2
Different County	15,636	6.7	13,762	7.0	1,433	5.1
Same State	8,665	3.7	7,709	3.9	721	2.6
Different State	6,971	3.0	6,052	3.1	712	2.5
From Abroad	1,200	0.5	801	0.4	120	0.4

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 425, Pages 7-11.

CHART 5.
Geographic mobility by race and place of residence: United States, March 1985 to March 1986

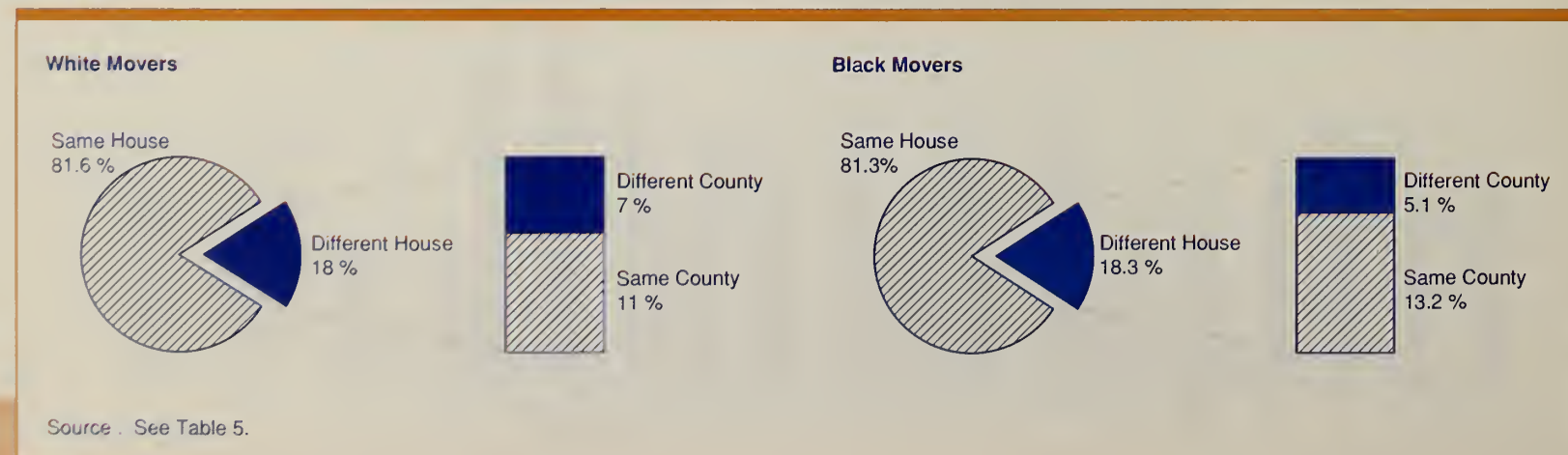


TABLE 6.

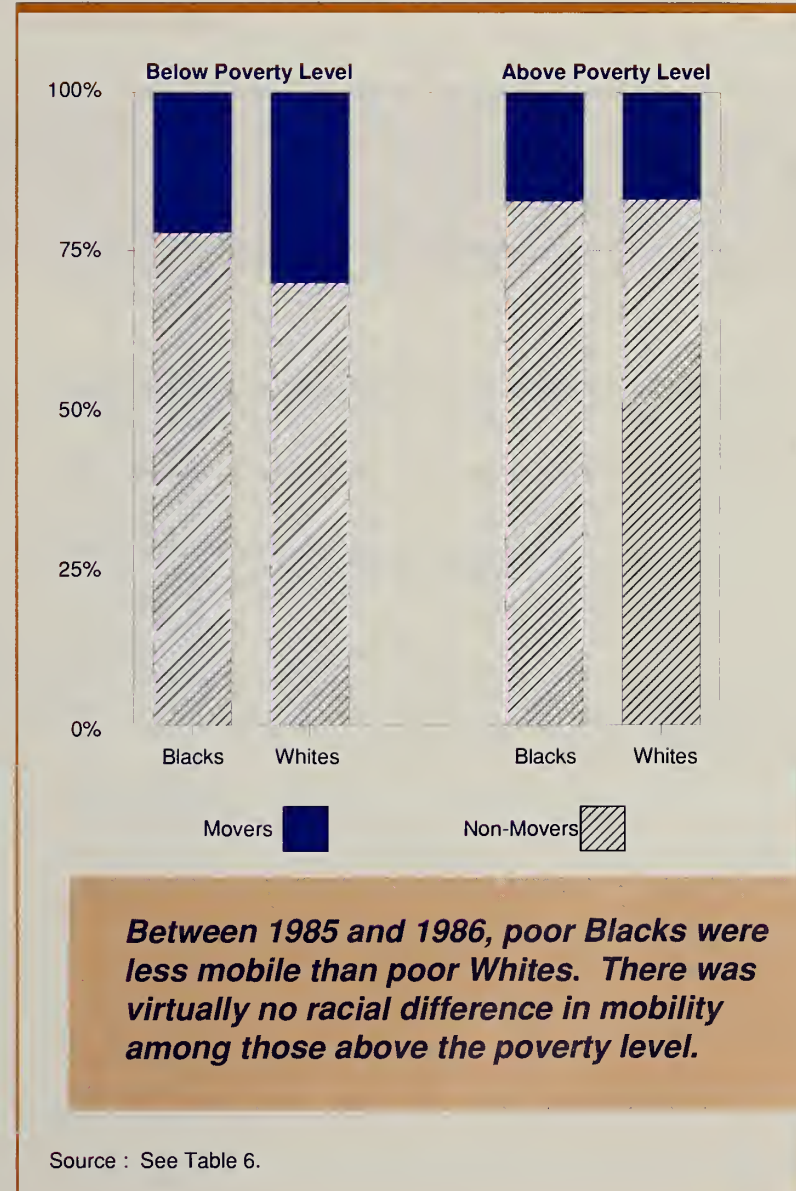
Mobility of the population above and below the poverty level by race and place of residence: United States, March 1985 to March 1986

Mobility and level of income	All Races	White	Black
Numbers in Thousands			
Total: 1+ years of age	232,998	197,949	27,972
Above Poverty Level	200,613	175,526	19,265
Below Poverty Level	32,384	22,423	8,707
Above Poverty Level	200,613	175,526	19,265
Non-Movers	166,527	145,893	15,957
Movers	34,086	29,633	3,308
Below Poverty Level	32,384	22,423	8,707
Non-Movers	23,233	15,667	6,775
Movers	9,151	6,755	1,931
From Abroad	1,200	801	120
Above Poverty Level	803	538	92
Below Poverty Level	397	263	28
Percent Distribution			
Total: 1+ years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0
Above Poverty Level	86.1	88.7	68.9
Below Poverty Level	13.9	11.3	31.1
Above Poverty Level	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Movers	83.0	83.1	82.8
Movers	17.0	16.9	17.2
Below Poverty Level	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Movers	71.7	69.9	77.8
Movers	28.3	30.1	22.2
From Abroad	100.0	100.0	100.0
Above Poverty Level	66.9	67.2	76.7
Below Poverty Level	33.1	32.8	23.3

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 425, Pages 80-82.

CHART 6.

Mobility of the population above and below the poverty level by racial group: United States, March 1985 to March 1986



Source : See Table 6.

TABLE 7.

**Persons not enrolled in school and not high school graduates,
by age, race/ethnic group, and sex: United States, selected years,
1970 to 1986**

(Numbers in percent)									
Item	Total 16-24 yrs	16-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	Item	Total 16-24 yrs	16-17 yrs	18-19 yrs	20-24 yrs
1970					1980				
White male	12.2	6.3	13.3	14.8	White male	14.2	9.3	16.1	15.5
White female	14.1	8.4	14.8	16.3	White female	12.3	9.2	13.8	12.9
Black male	29.4	13.1	36.4	35.4	Black male	21.1	7.1	22.7	27.6
Black female	26.6	12.4	26.6	35.5	Black female	17.9	6.7	19.9	21.7
					Hispanic male	37.2	18.1	43.2	42.2
1972					Hispanic female	33.2	15.0	34.5	40.0
White male	13.0	7.8	13.5	15.3					
White female	14.2	9.6	13.2	16.6	1982				
Black male	22.3	9.4	27.1	27.2	White male	13.6	7.2	16.6	14.7
Black female	20.8	7.6	21.0	27.3	White female	12.7	8.0	14.9	13.5
Hispanic male	33.6	11.7	35.5	44.4	Black male	21.1	6.4	26.4	25.3
Hispanic female	35.0	19.3	25.9	44.3	Black female	16.0	5.5	18.1	19.1
					Hispanic male	30.6	12.2	34.9	37.7
1974					Hispanic female	32.7	15.8	31.1	39.6
White male	13.4	9.4	17.4	13.6					
White female	13.1	9.1	13.9	14.5	1984				
Black male	20.1	8.3	26.9	23.6	White male	13.5	7.4	15.8	14.9
Black female	22.3	12.6	20.2	27.7	White female	11.8	6.9	14.0	12.6
Hispanic male	33.8	19.6	35.1	40.4	Black male	16.7	5.5	19.7	20.1
Hispanic female	32.3	20.8	25.1	40.3	Black female	14.5	4.9	14.4	18.0
					Hispanic male	30.6	13.8	26.1	38.6
1976					Hispanic female	29.1	12.5	26.0	36.3
White male	13.2	7.6	17.1	14.1					
White female	13.3	9.1	15.4	14.1	1986				
Black male	21.2	8.1	19.3	29.6	White male	12.9	6.9	12.8	15.3
Black female	19.7	10.8	20.7	23.5	White female	11.1	6.0	11.0	12.9
Hispanic male	30.2	13.3	32.0	38.6	Black male	14.9	4.7	14.6	19.6
Hispanic female	32.3	17.7	29.5	40.4	Black female	13.4	4.7	15.2	16.0
					Hispanic male	32.8	14.4	29.1	40.0
1978					Hispanic female	27.2	14.7	24.1	33.4
White male	13.9	8.6	17.0	14.9					
White female	12.8	9.1	14.8	13.5					
Black male	19.4	6.9	23.8	24.3					
Black female	20.0	8.4	20.3	25.1					
Hispanic male	31.5	9.9	33.7	41.7					
Hispanic female	34.2	20.9	31.8	41.2					

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 429, Pages 5-8, and prior editions.

Thirty percent of Hispanic young adults and thirteen percent of black young adults had not completed high school in 1986. The percentage has declined for Blacks and remained at or above 30 percent for Hispanics during the past fifteen years.

CHART 7.

Persons 16 - 24 years of age not enrolled in school and not high school graduates by race/ethnic group, and sex: United States, selected years, 1970 to 1986

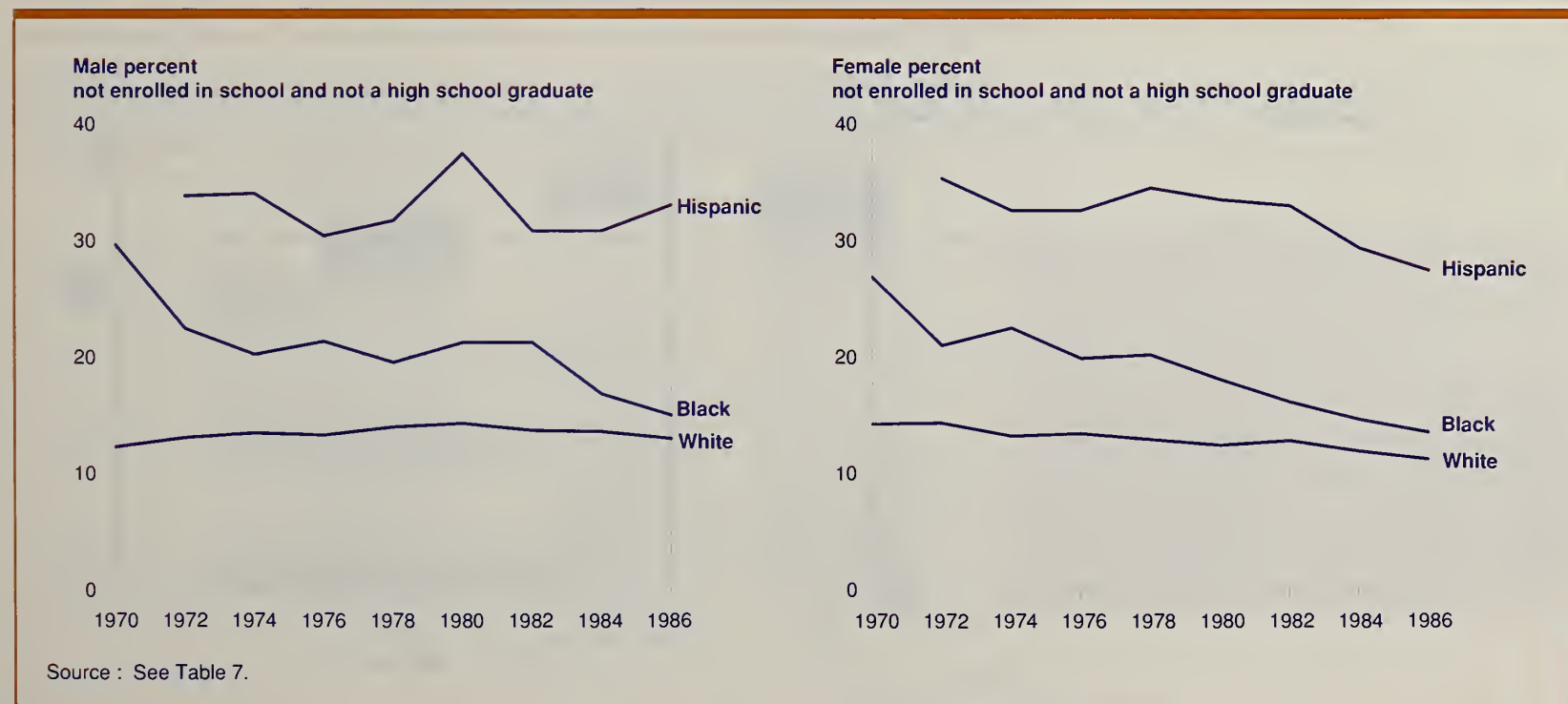


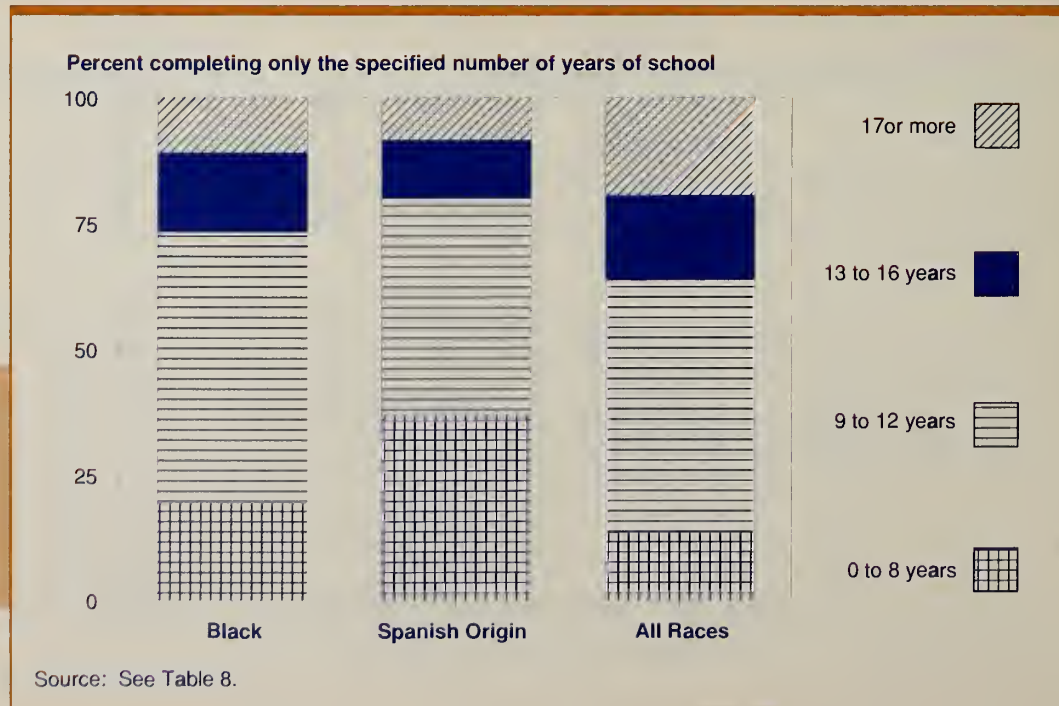
TABLE 8.

Years of school completed by race and Spanish origin, for persons 25 years old and over: United States, 1986

(Numbers in thousands)										
Race and Spanish Origin	Population	Total	Percent of population completing:							Median Number of Years
			Elementary School			High School		College		
			0-4 yrs	5-7 yrs	8 yrs	1-3 yrs	4 yrs	1-3 yrs	4+ yrs	
All Races	146,606	100.0	2.7	4.7	6.0	11.9	38.4	16.9	19.4	12.6
Black	15,234	100.0	5.4	8.3	5.6	18.5	35.6	15.8	10.9	12.3
Spanish Origin	9,030	100.0	12.9	15.9	8.1	14.7	28.4	11.6	8.4	11.7
Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 429, Pages 5-8, and prior editions.										

CHART 8.

Years of school completed by race and Spanish origin for persons 25 years of old and over: United States, 1986



Blacks and persons of Spanish origin were much less likely than Whites to have completed four or more years of college.

TABLE 9.

Educational attainment of family head by poverty status by race and Spanish origin: United States, 1987

(Numbers in thousands of families as of March 1987)

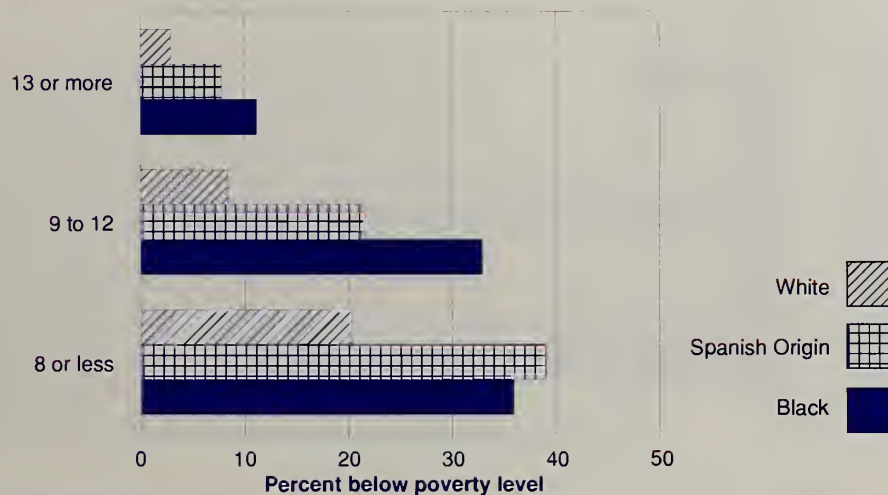
Level of Education	All Races Below Poverty Level			White Below Poverty Level			Black Below Poverty Level			Spanish Origin Below Poverty Level		
	Total	Number	%Total	Total	Number	%Total	Total	Number	%Total	Total	Number	%Total
Total, All Families	65,133	7,059	10.8	56,044	4,592	8.2	7,177	2,149	29.9	4,588	1,183	25.8
Total, 25 yrs. and over	62,207	6,196	10.0	53,696	4,034	7.5	6,674	1,865	27.9	4,172	1,026	24.6
Elementary: Total	7,499	1,759	23.5	6,057	1,230	20.3	1,203	432	35.9	1,448	565	39.0
Less than 8 yrs.	4,264	1,207	28.3	3,259	827	25.4	821	299	36.4	1,164	476	40.9
8 years	3,235	552	17.1	2,798	403	14.4	382	133	34.9	284	89	31.3
High School: Total	30,420	3,538	11.6	26,056	2,187	8.4	3,773	1,241	32.9	1,806	390	21.6
1-3 years	7,475	1,406	18.8	6,036	810	13.4	1,306	556	42.6	663	203	30.6
4 years	22,945	2,132	9.3	20,020	1,377	6.9	2,467	685	27.8	1,143	187	16.3
College: 1 year or more	24,288	899	3.7	21,583	617	2.9	1,699	191	11.2	981	72	7.8

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-60, No. 161, page 36.

CHART 9.

Educational attainment of family head by poverty status by race and ethnic group: United States, 1987

Years of school completed



Source: See Table 9.

Family heads of black or Spanish origin were more likely than Whites in every educational category to be below the poverty level. The difference is greatest among those with some college education. This may indicate that although the education gap is closing, the poverty gap is not.

TABLE 10.

**Employment status of family head by poverty status by race and Spanish origin of head of household:
United States, 1987**

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment Status of Family Head	All Races			White			Black			Spanish origin		
	Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	%Total	Total	Number	%Total	Total	Number	%Total	Total	Number	%Total
All family heads	65,133	7,059	10.8	56,044	4,592	8.2	7,177	2,149	29.9	4,588	1,183	25.8
Employed	45,977	2,624	5.7	40,313	1,874	4.6	4,305	663	15.4	3,191	471	14.8
Unemployed	2,080	732	35.2	1,537	438	28.5	459	267	58.2	229	100	43.8
Not in labor force	16,252	3,666	22.6	13,535	2,256	16.7	2,277	1,207	53.0	1,101	607	55.1
In Armed Forces	824	37	4.5	659	25	3.8	136	12	8.8	67	5	¹

¹ Base less than 75,000.

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-60, No. 161, Page 36.

CHART 10.

Percent of family heads below poverty level by employment status, race, and Spanish origin: United States, 1987

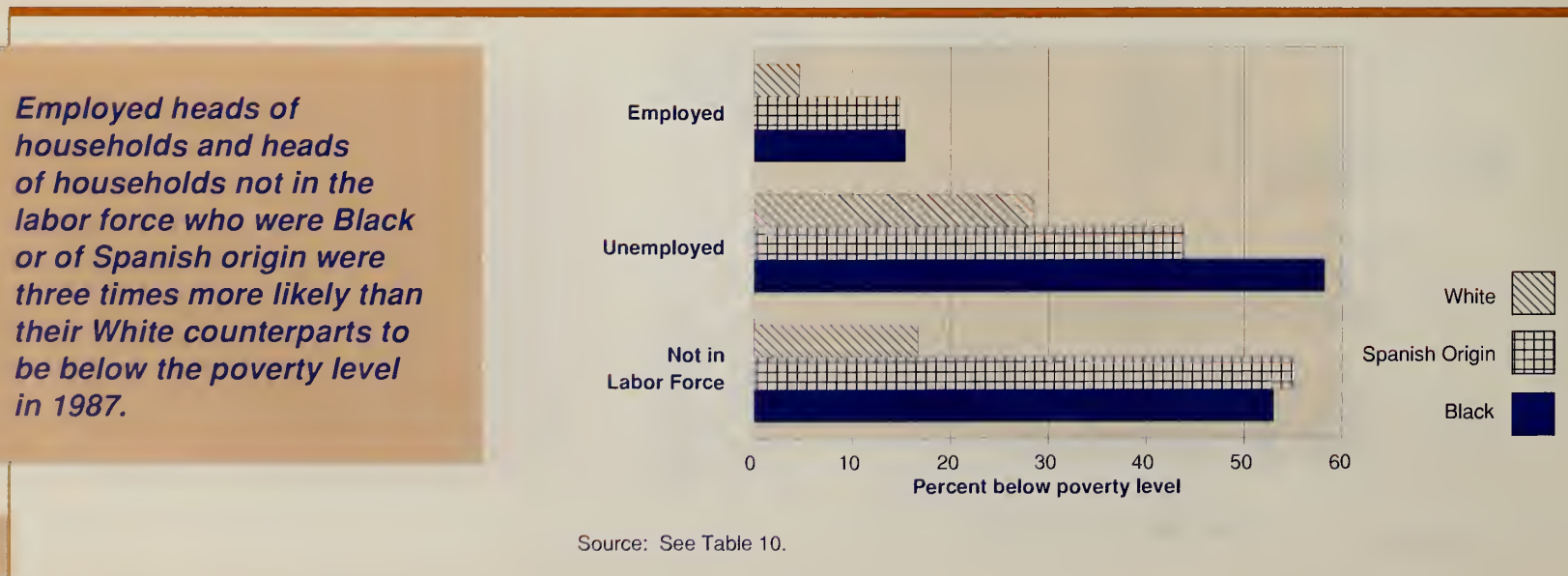


TABLE 11.

Median income of families by race and Spanish origin of head of household: United States, selected years, 1960 - 1987

Year	Races	White	Black	Origin
1960 ²	\$18,317	\$19,018	\$10,528	—
1965 ²	21,283	22,183	12,216	—
1970	24,528	25,445	15,608	—
1975	24,604	25,589	15,744	\$17,129
1978	26,099	27,176	16,096	18,592
1979 ¹	26,047	27,180	15,391	18,842
1980	24,626	25,658	14,846	17,238
1982	23,433	24,603	13,598	16,227
1984	26,433	27,686	15,432	18,833
1986	29,458	30,809	17,604	19,995
1987	30,853	32,274	18,098	20,306

¹Beginning with 1979 based on household concept and restricted to primary families.

²For 1960 and 1965, data for Blacks includes Blacks and other races.

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 161, Page 12.

Since 1982 the median family income increased for white and minority families. However, a substantial difference between white and minority families persists.

CHART 11.

Median income of families by race and Spanish origin of head of household: United States, selected years, 1970 to 1987

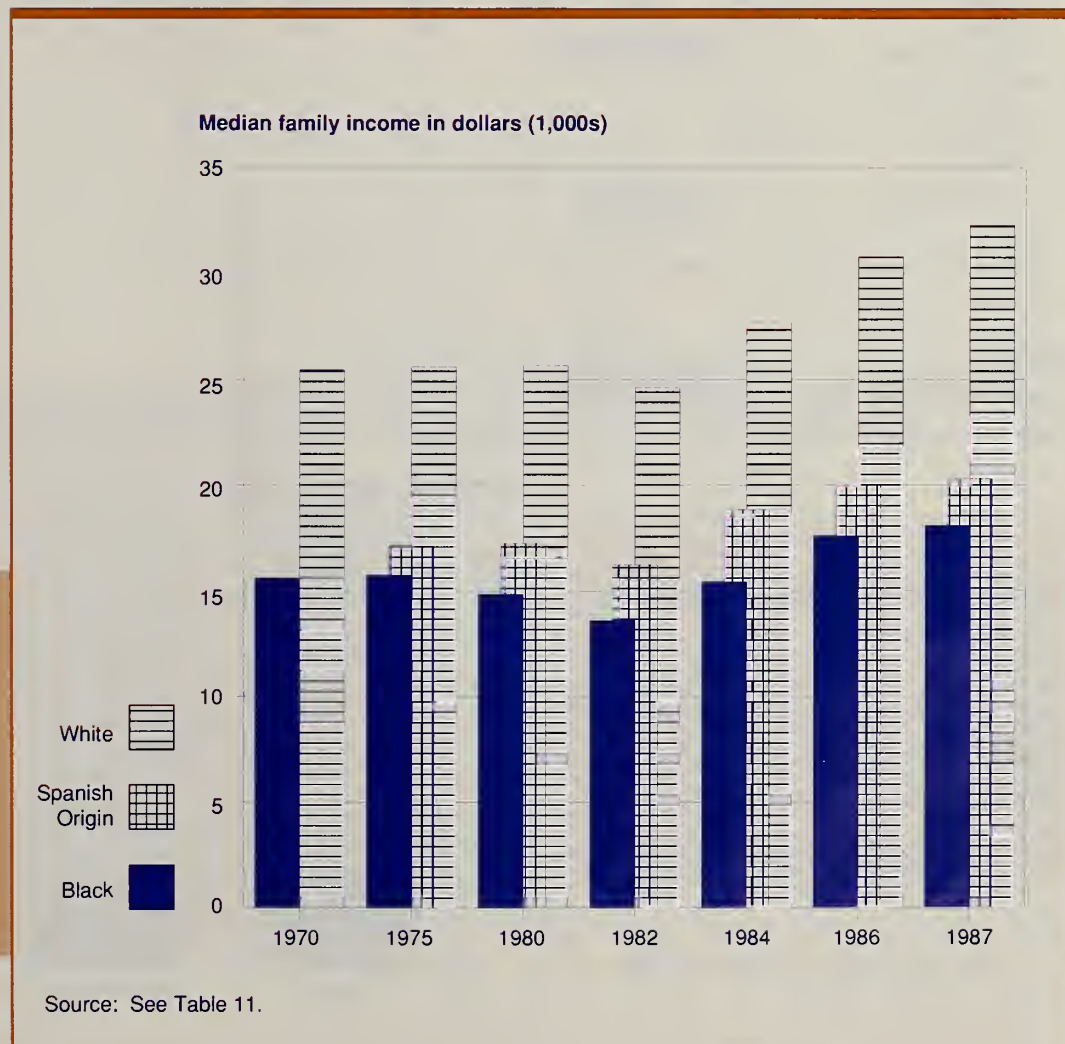


TABLE 12.

Race and Spanish origin of household heads by total money income: United States, 1987

(Numbers in thousands.)

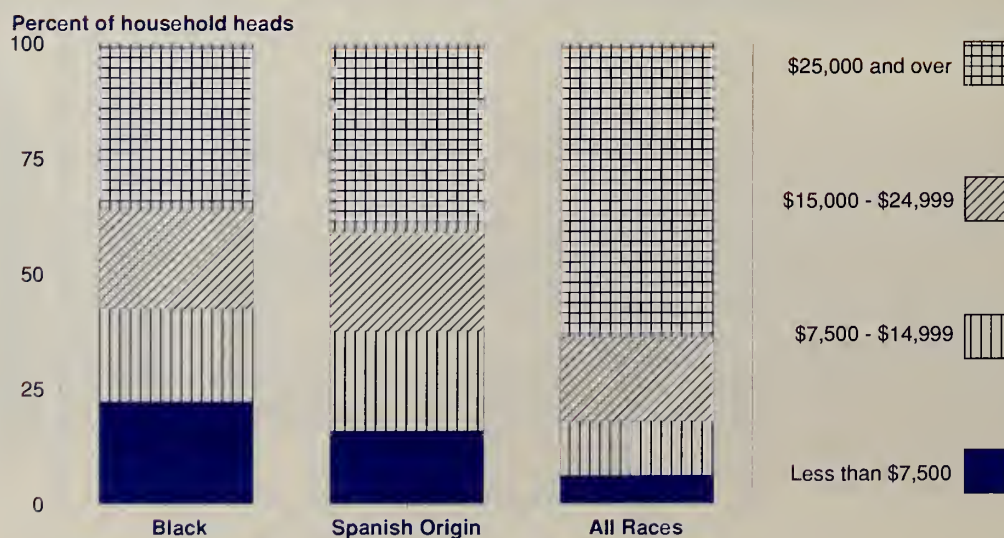
Race and Spanish origin	Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$12,499	\$12,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,000	\$50,000 and over
Number												
All households	65,133	1,174	1,706	2,353	2,434	2,966	2,899	6,197	5,984	11,392	13,132	14,896
White	56,044	756	1,040	1,644	1,796	2,340	2,444	5,211	5,121	10,130	11,869	13,694
Black	7,177	357	611	621	558	508	387	844	719	973	918	681
Spanish origin	4,588	156	239	335	326	353	321	537	468	720	642	500
Percent												
All households	100.0	1.8	2.6	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.5	9.5	9.2	17.5	20.2	22.9
White	100.0	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.4	9.3	9.1	18.1	21.2	24.4
Black	100.0	5.0	8.5	8.7	7.8	7.1	5.4	11.8	10.0	13.6	12.8	9.5
Spanish origin	100.0	3.4	5.2	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.0	11.7	10.2	15.7	14.0	10.9

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-60, No. 161. Pages 116 and 17.

CHART 12.

Race and Spanish origin of household heads by total money income: United States, 1987

Black heads of households were more likely to have incomes below \$7,500 than were white and Spanish origin household heads in 1987.



Source: See Table 12.

TABLE 13.

Number of families and poverty rate for families by sex, race, and Spanish origin of householder: United States, 1987

Sex of householder	Number of families below poverty level (in 1,000s)			Family Poverty rate ¹		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
All Families	4,592	2,149	1,183	8.2	29.9	25.8
Married-couple families:	2,440	454	579	5.2	12.3	18.1
Male householder	2,260	404	523	5.1	12.6	17.8
Female householder	180	50	56	7.3	10.3	21.4
Male householder, no wife present	223	102	49	10.3	24.3	15.7
Female householder, no husband present	1,930	1,593	555	26.7	51.8	51.8

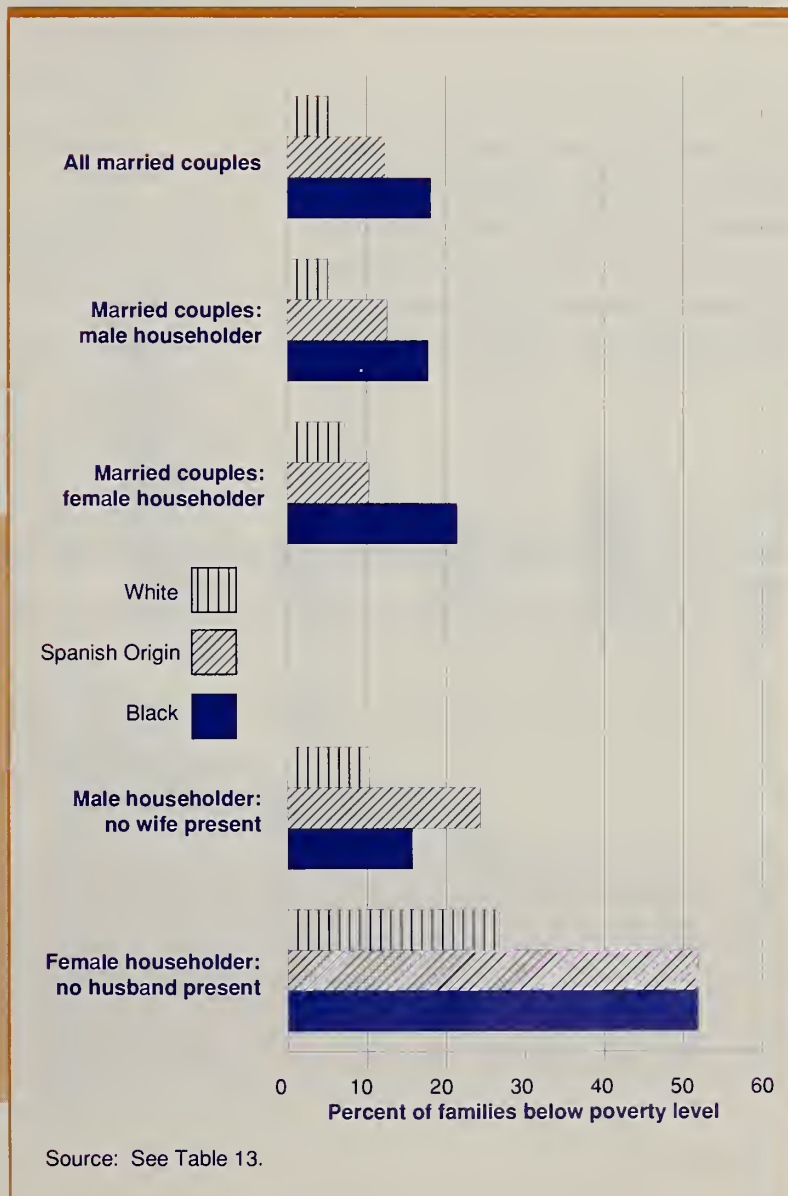
¹ Families below poverty level as a percent of all families.

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports: No. 161, Page 27.

Both black and Spanish origin heads of households were more than twice as likely as their white counterparts to be below the poverty level. More than one-half of black and Hispanic female-headed households were below the poverty level in 1987. In comparison, a little more than one-fourth of households headed by white females were below the poverty level in that year.

CHART 13.

Characteristics of the family below poverty level: United States, 1987



For 1960-86, men and women of black and other races were more likely to be divorced than were Whites, although divorces increased among all racial groups during this period.

TABLE 14.

Percent of population married and divorced, 18 years old and over, by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986

Gender and Race	1960	1965	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
Percent married, 18 years of age and over:											
Male	76.4	76.2	75.3	74.8	73.7	72.2	70.1	68.4	67.2	65.8	65.5
White	77.3	76.9	76.1	75.0	74.9	73.4	71.7	70.0	69.0	67.7	67.2
Black and other	68.4	70.2	65.4	64.8	63.1	62.0	58.4	56.3	54.9	50.6	51.7
Female	71.6	70.5	68.5	68.5	67.6	66.2	64.2	63.0	61.9	60.8	60.5
White	72.2	70.9	69.3	69.3	68.8	67.6	65.9	64.7	63.7	62.8	62.4
Black and other	66.3	67.6	62.6	62.6	58.9	56.2	52.6	51.6	50.6	44.5	44.5
Percent divorced, 18 years of age and over:											
Male	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.1	6.6
White	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.6
Black and other	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.8	5.5	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.0	7.4
Female	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.7	6.6	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.9
White	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.3	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.6
Black and other	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.3	7.4	8.8	8.8	9.1	11.0	11.6

Source: Bureau of the Census: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1988 Edition, Page 39.

CHART 14.

Percent of population divorced, 18 years old and over, by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986

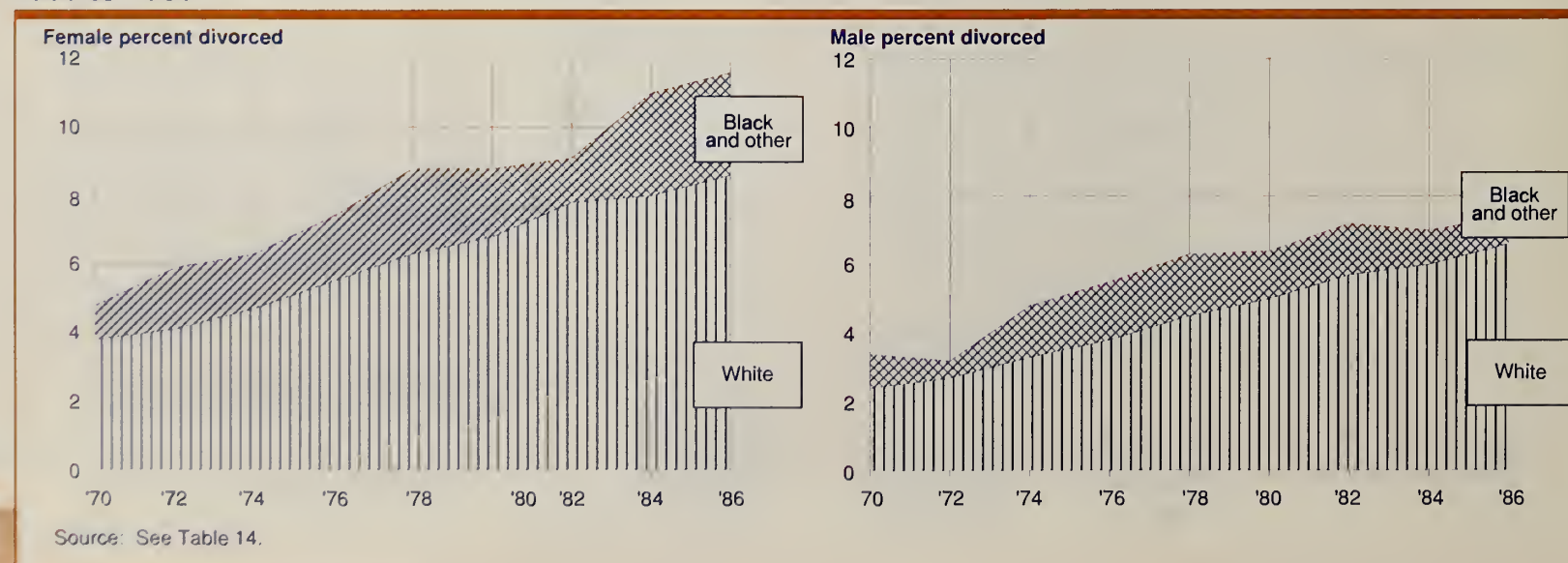


TABLE 15.
Number of persons 15 years old and older by age
and selected characteristics: United States, 1986

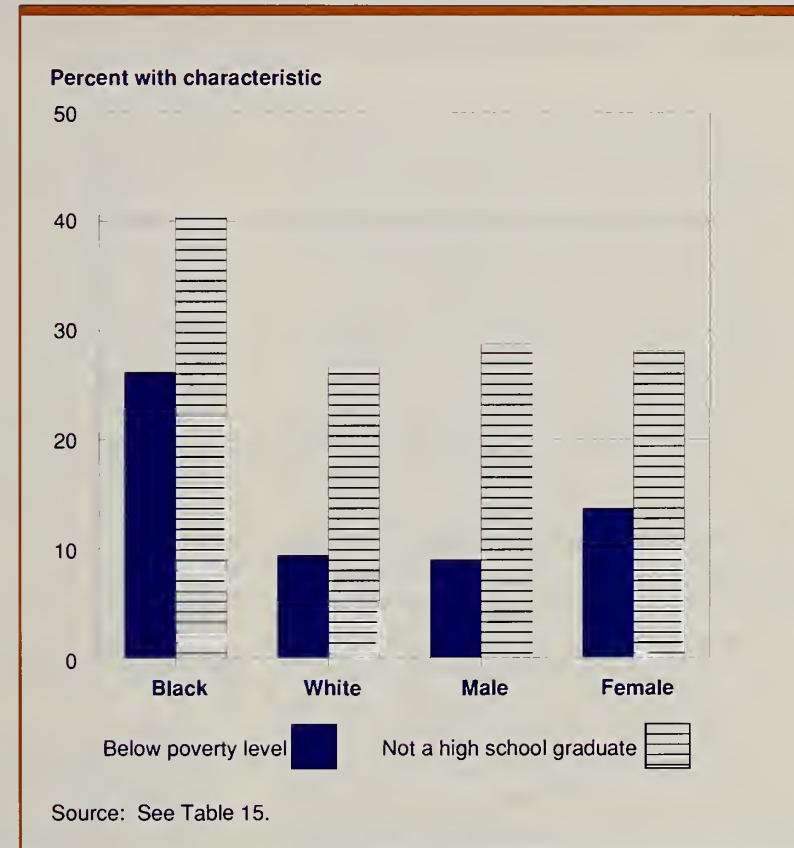
(Numbers in thousands)

Race and sex	Total	Age			
		15-21	22-44	45-64	65+
All incomes	186,688	25,518	88,295	44,901	27,975
White	160,214	20,918	74,974	39,148	25,173
Black	20,919	3,754	10,334	4,500	2,331
Male	89,368	12,767	43,595	21,429	11,578
Female	97,320	12,749	44,700	23,472	16,398
Percent of all incomes below poverty level	11.4	16.7	10.8	9.1	12.4
White	9.4	13.3	9.0	7.5	10.7
Black	26.2	35.6	23.4	22.3	31.0
Male	9.0	15.0	8.2	7.4	8.4
Female	13.7	18.4	13.4	10.6	15.2
Percent of all income earners not a high school graduate	28.5	58.6	13.9	27.2	48.8
White	26.9	57.4	13.0	24.9	46.2
Black	40.4	64.8	20.6	47.6	75.3
Male	28.8	61.2	14.3	28.1	49.1
Female	28.1	55.9	13.6	26.4	48.6

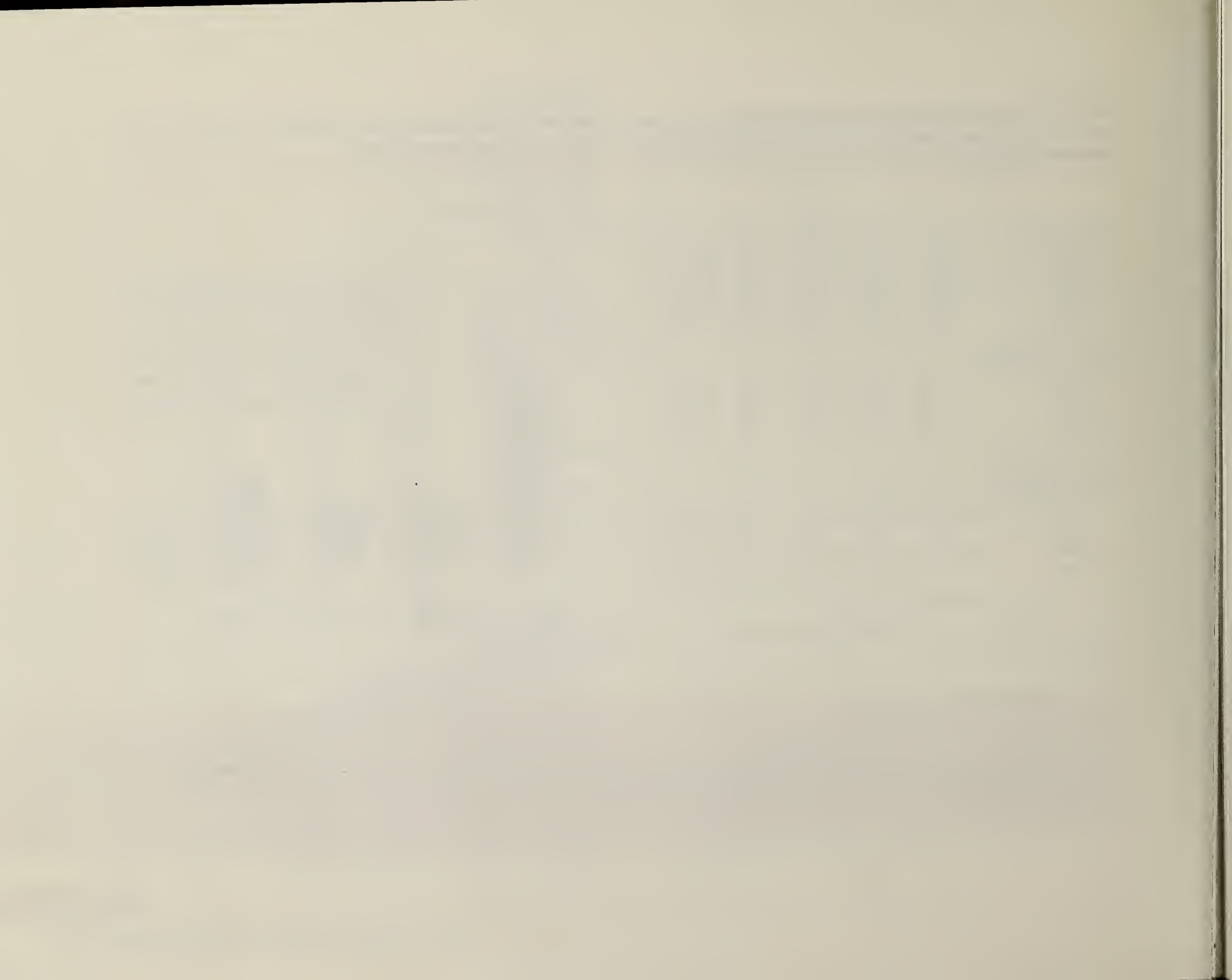
Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-60, No. 160, Pages 36-40.

CHART 15.
Income and education for persons 15 years old and older: United States, 1986



For persons 15 years old and older, Blacks were less likely than Whites to be high school graduates and more likely to have incomes below the poverty level.



CHAPTER 3 *Health Status*

“Good to excellent” is how 9 out of 10 people described their health in the 1987 National Health Interview Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), and data from other sources tend to support that description for most Americans. Minorities have shared in the general improvement in health experienced by many Americans over the last decade but still lag behind nonminorities on a number of indicators of health status, such as infant and maternal mortality rates, death rates for chronic diseases, and cancer five-year survival rates. Minorities are more likely than nonminorities to perceive themselves to be in fair or poor health, to lose time from work or school, and to experience restricted activity days.

In addition, medical data from the 1976-80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey conducted by NCHS indicate higher proportions of Blacks with elevated blood pressure, older black women with elevated serum cholesterol levels, and black women suffering from obesity.

For each racial group, females have had a greater life expectancy than males, with white females having the longest and minority males the shortest. Since the early 1970s, minority females have had a longer life expectancy than white males (Table 16).

In 1980, the crude birth rate for most racial/ethnic groups declined to a level below that for the corresponding pre-Baby Boom 1940 statistic. The fertility rate difference between minorities and nonminorities is especially pronounced for 15-24 year-olds; the minority rate is much higher. With regard to death rates, the number of minority deaths during the first year of life was nearly double that for white babies, and the death rates for minorities exceeded those for Whites at all age levels except 15-19 and 85 and over in 1986 (Table 17).

The 1986 age-adjusted death rates per 1,000 resident population were 9.1 for minority males, 6.8 for white males, 5.2 for minority females, and 3.9 for white females (Table 18).

Minorities also experienced higher death rates resulting from leading chronic diseases. Data for 1980 through 1985 from the National Cancer Institute’s Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result (SEER) Program indicate black men and women experienced lower survival rates for selected primary cancer sites than was the case for their white counterparts. Between 1976 and 1986, death rates for respiratory/thoracic cancer increased significantly, and females had the highest percent increase in the rate. However, female incidence of lung cancer remains far

below the male rate. During 1985, the death rate for black males was 3.75 times that for black females, 1.45 times that for white males, and 3.73 times that for white females (Tables 19 through 22).

Infant mortality continued to decline, reaching 10.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1986. Even though the rates for Whites and minorities have declined markedly over the past 45 years, Blacks continued to have far higher infant deaths rates than Whites (Tables 23 through 27).

Americans interviewed in the 1987 National Health Interview Survey rated themselves differently on a number of measures of health status according to their race/ethnicity and economic status. Blacks and persons in the lower income groups were more likely than Whites and persons in the upper income groups to describe their health as fair or poor, report more work loss days, experience more bed disability days, and be limited or unable to carry on major activity (Tables 31 through 40).

Americans participating in the 1976-80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey displayed some differences by gender and race/ethnicity with regard to obesity as well as serum cholesterol levels. While middle-aged black males were more likely to be overweight than their white counterparts, obesity tended to be progressive with age for females from both racial

groups. Older black females were much more likely to be overweight than older white females. Black males under age 55 were more likely to have high cholesterol levels than their white counterparts. Although high serum levels tended to increase with age for women, older black females were much more likely to have elevated cholesterol levels than older white females (Tables 41 and 44).

In 1965, more than one-half of adult males and one-third of adult females smoked cigarettes, but this gender differential has decreased substantially because smoking among males declined at a much greater rate than among females. In 1987, about 32 percent of men and 27 percent of women smoked. While black men were more likely to be smokers than their white counterparts, the percent of women interviewed who said they were currently smoking was relatively equal by race in 1987. Between 1965 and

1985, Whites who smoked were more likely to be heavy smokers (25+ cigarettes per day) than their black counterparts. Trend data through 1985 seem to indicate a general decline in the percentage of light smokers (less than 15 cigarettes per day) among those who smoke, regardless of race or gender (Tables 42 and 43).

During the 1980s, minorities have been more likely to be at risk for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) than their white counterparts. About 40 percent of both AIDS cases and AIDS deaths reported during 1982 through 1988 have been among Blacks, Hispanics, or other minority groups.

As has been the case in the general population, about eight of every ten minority AIDS cases or AIDS deaths have been among males, 13 years of age or over (Tables 45 and 46).

Minorities have been more likely to be at risk for AIDS via intravenous drug use than their white counterparts during the 1980s.

Between 1982 and 1988, male homosexual/bisexual encounters were listed as the most frequent transmission category for AIDS cases: Whites, 77.8 percent; Blacks, 37.3 percent; Hispanics, 46.5 percent; other minorities, 68.3 percent.

Between 1982 and 1987, women reported intravenous drug use as the most frequent transmission category for AIDS cases; heterosexual encounters were listed as the second most frequently occurring source of transmission among women (Tables 47 and 48).

Males of races other than white have the shortest life expectancy in the United States despite the significant increase in life expectancy for all racial groups since World War II. However, since the early 1970s, minority females have had a life expectancy greater than that of white males.

TABLE 16.

Estimated average length of life in years by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1987¹

Year	White		Other Races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1940	62.1	66.6	51.5	54.9
1945	64.4	69.5	56.1	59.6
1950	66.5	72.2	59.1	62.9
1955	67.4	73.7	61.4	66.1
1960	67.4	74.1	61.1	66.3
1965	67.6	74.7	61.1	67.4
1970 ²	68.0	75.6	61.3	69.4
1975	69.4	77.2	63.6	72.3
1980	70.7	78.1	65.3	73.6
1985	71.9	78.7	67.2	75.0
1986	72.0	78.8	67.2	75.1
1987	72.1	78.8	N/A	N/A

¹ Beginning in 1970, excludes deaths of non-residents of the United States. 1987 data are provisional.

² Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 37, No.6, Page 15. Supplement (2) DHHS Publication No. (HHS) 85-1120.

CHART 16.

Estimated average length of life in years by race and sex: United States, 1940 to 1987

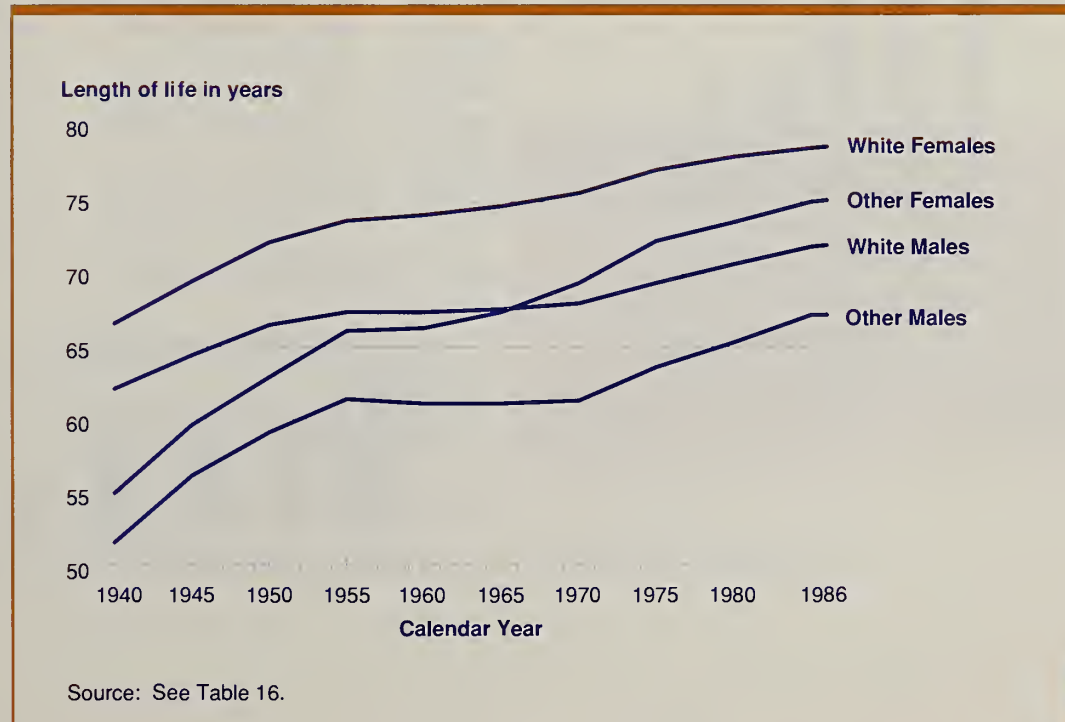


TABLE 17.

Death rates, according to age, race, and sex: United States, 1986^{1, 2}

(Deaths Per 100,000 Population)									
Age Group	Total-All Races			White			Other Races		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	873.2	940.7	809.3	896.0	954.4	840.7	745.6	862.7	638.8
Under 1	1,032.1	1,152.7	905.8	870.7	976.6	759.1	1,719.2	1,911.8	1,521.8
1 - 4	52.0	57.9	45.8	46.6	52.2	40.7	75.0	82.3	67.5
5 - 9	23.6	27.5	19.5	21.5	25.3	17.4	32.7	37.1	28.1
10 - 14	28.4	36.1	20.3	27.5	34.7	19.9	32.3	42.2	22.1
15 - 19	87.2	124.3	48.6	87.4	124.2	49.1	86.1	124.5	46.6
20 - 24	116.1	176.5	55.6	109.0	165.6	51.6	151.1	231.2	74.4
25 - 29	120.3	177.8	62.6	106.4	157.6	54.1	193.6	290.1	105.3
30 - 34	144.7	208.7	81.0	124.3	180.6	67.0	255.9	371.9	152.4
35 - 39	178.9	248.8	110.6	153.2	212.3	94.2	333.6	487.1	202.3
40 - 44	257.2	339.9	177.7	225.1	295.6	156.0	462.6	646.6	307.1
45 - 49	389.2	504.8	279.1	349.5	452.0	250.1	635.4	858.7	447.3
50 - 54	631.3	816.9	457.9	577.6	746.3	416.9	978.4	1,310.9	705.2
55 - 59	978.8	1,291.0	695.7	923.9	1,221.5	650.4	1,376.6	1,824.6	1,006.1
60 - 64	1,539.1	2,023.8	1,118.0	1,468.4	1,939.8	1,055.0	2,102.1	2,720.8	1,600.6
65 - 69	2,263.0	2,984.1	1,665.8	2,199.8	2,908.7	1,608.2	2,794.3	3,643.2	2,134.8
70 - 74	3,479.7	4,661.6	2,601.3	3,418.9	4,602.1	2,536.7	4,023.2	5,205.6	3,175.3
75 - 79	5,206.1	7,012.9	4,049.9	5,160.9	6,988.1	3,995.0	5,628.0	7,238.1	4,571.9
80 - 84	8,230.0	10,838.7	6,846.2	8,183.3	10,825.7	6,794.5	8,770.6	10,970.8	7,433.7
85 +	15,398.9	18,187.4	14,297.5	15,639.1	18,576.1	14,502.9	12,917.6	14,757.5	12,025.5

¹ Refers only to resident deaths occurring within the United States.

² Figures for age not stated included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 85-1120, Vol 37, No. 6, Supp (2), Page 13.

For minority children under age one, the death rate was nearly double that of Whites. Death rates among minorities exceeded those among Whites at all age levels except 15 to 19 and 85 and over.

CHART 17.
Death rates by age and race: United States, 1986

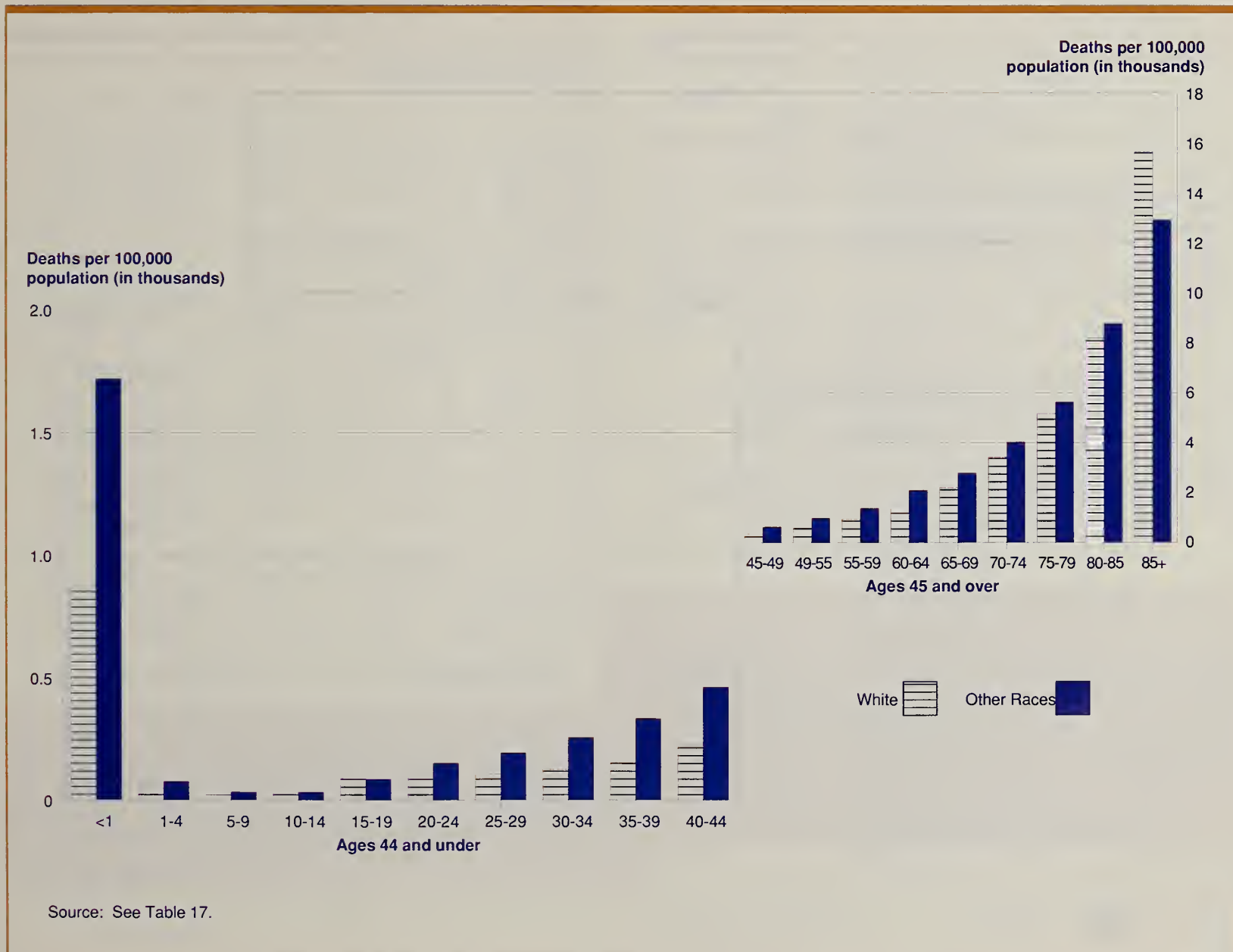


TABLE 18.

Age-adjusted death rates, according to race and sex: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986¹

(Number of deaths per 1,000 resident population)

Year	All races			White			Other Races		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1940	10.8	12.1	9.4	10.2	11.6	8.8	16.3	17.6	15.0
1950	8.4	10.0	6.9	8.0	9.6	6.5	2.3	13.6	11.0
1960	7.6	9.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	5.6	10.5	12.1	8.9
1970	7.1	9.3	5.3	6.8	8.9	5.0	9.8	12.3	7.7
1975	6.3	8.4	4.6	6.0	8.0	4.4	8.4	10.9	6.3
1980	5.9	7.8	4.3	5.6	7.5	4.1	7.7	10.2	5.8
1985	5.5	7.2	4.1	5.2	6.9	3.9	7.0	9.1	5.3
1986	5.4	7.1	4.1	5.2	6.8	3.9	6.9	9.1	5.2
1987	5.4	7.0	4.0	5.2	6.7	3.9	6.9	--	--

¹ Beginning in 1970, deaths of non-residents of the United States are excluded. Age-adjusted rates are computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940. Data for 1987 are provisional.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 85-1120, Vol 37, No. 6, Supp (2), Page 12.

The age-adjusted death rates for other races were higher than those for Whites. Since the mid-1950s the death rate for females of other races has been lower than that for white males.

CHART 18.

Age-adjusted death rates, according to race and sex: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986

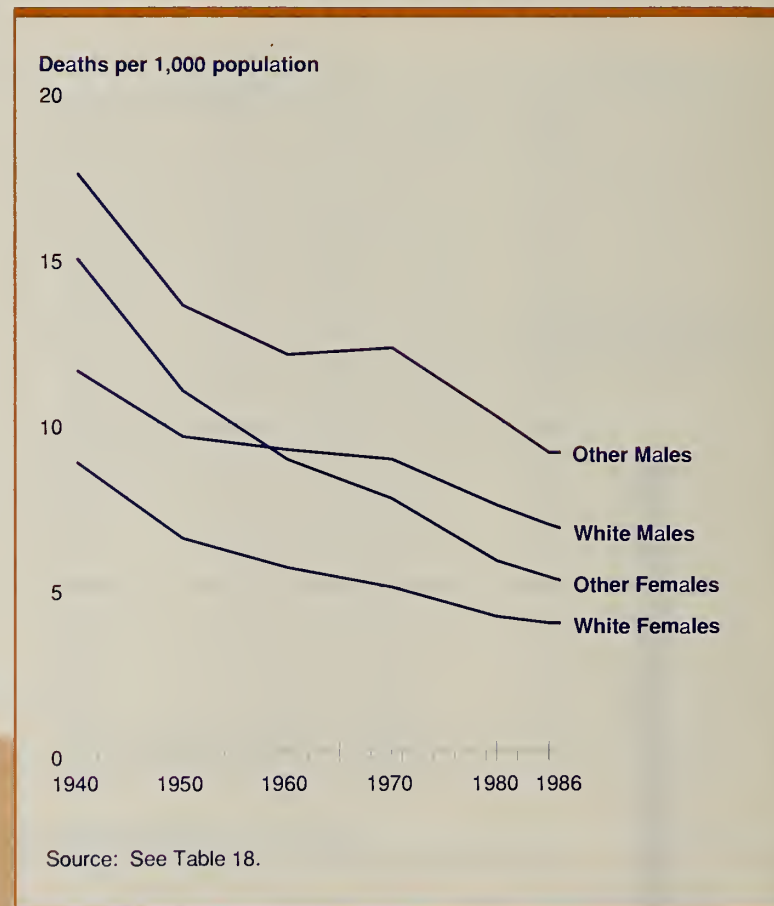


TABLE 19.

Age-adjusted death rates for selected chronic disease conditions: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986

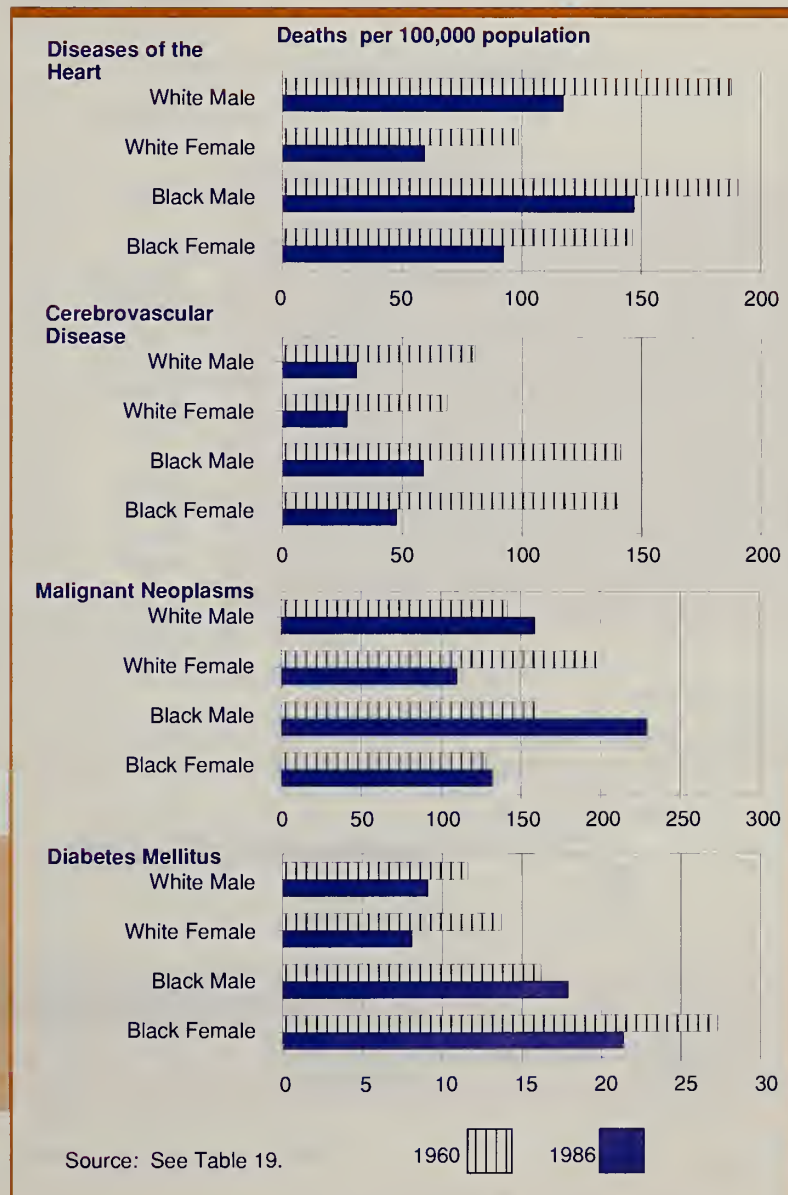
Selected Chronic Disease	Selected Years					
	1960	1970	1980	1982	1984	1986
All Races: Rate per 100,000 population						
Diseases of Heart	286.2	253.6	202.0	190.5	183.6	175.0
Cerebrovascular Dis.	79.7	6.3	40.8	35.8	33.4	31.0
Malignant Neoplasms	125.8	29.9	132.8	132.5	133.5	133.2
Diabetes Mellitus	13.6	14.1	10.1	9.6	9.5	9.6
White Males: Rate per 100,000 white male population						
Diseases of Heart	375.4	347.6	277.5	262.1	249.5	234.8
Cerebrovascular Dis.	80.3	8.8	41.9	36.6	33.9	31.1
Malignant Neoplasms	141.6	54.3	160.5	159.4	159.0	158.8
Diabetes Mellitus	11.6	12.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.1
White Females: Rate per 100,000 white female population						
Diseases of Heart	197.1	167.8	134.6	127.4	124.0	119.0
Cerebrovascular Dis.	68.7	6.2	35.2	31.0	28.9	27.1
Malignant Neoplasms	109.5	07.6	107.7	108.2	109.9	110.1
Diabetes Mellitus	13.7	12.8	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.1
Black Males: Rate per 100,000 black male population						
Diseases of Heart	381.2	375.9	327.3	309.4	300.1	294.3
Cerebrovascular Dis.	141.2	24.2	77.5	68.9	62.8	58.9
Malignant Neoplasms	158.5	98.0	229.9	235.2	234.9	229.0
Diabetes Mellitus	16.2	21.2	17.7	16.1	17.6	17.9
Black Females: Rate per 100,000 black female population						
Diseases of Heart	292.6	251.7	201.1	186.3	186.6	185.1
Cerebrovascular Dis.	139.5	07.9	61.7	54.7	51.8	47.6
Malignant Neoplasms	127.8	23.5	129.7	128.7	131.0	132.1
Diabetes Mellitus	27.3	30.9	22.1	19.8	20.5	21.4

Source: *Health, United States, 1987*. National Center for Health Statistics.
DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 88-1232.

Although age-adjusted death rates for diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular disease have declined for all races since 1960, Blacks continue to have much higher rates than Whites for all four of these selected chronic disease conditions in the United States.

CHART 19.

Age-adjusted death rates for selected chronic disease conditions: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986



Death rates for respiratory/thoracic cancer increased significantly between 1976 and 1986, and females had the highest percent increase in the rate. While experiencing an overall decline in rates, minority women did display an 8.2 percent increase in breast cancer rate.

TABLE 20.

Comparison of recent changes in age-adjusted death rates for selected sites of cancer, by race and sex: United States, 1976 and 1986

		(Deaths per 100,000)							
Site	Race	Male Population				Female Population			
		Year		Change in Rate	Percent Increase in Rate	Year		Change in Rate	Percent Increase in Rate
		1976	1986			1976	1986		
All Sites	White	159.1	158.8	[-0.3]	[-0.2]	108.2	110.0	1.9	1.8
	Other races	202.3	202.2	[-0.1]	[-0.1]	119.3	118.8	[-0.5]	[-0.4]
Lip, oral, & pharynx	White	4.4	3.4	[-1.0]	[-22.7]	1.5	1.3	[-0.2]	[-13.3]
	Other races	7.5	7.1	[-0.4]	[-5.3]	2.0	1.9	[-0.1]	[-5.0]
Digestive organs	White	40.3	37.5	[-2.8]	[-6.9]	26.3	23.4	[-2.9]	[-11.0]
	Other races	57.3	54.2	[-3.1]	[-5.4]	33.2	31.3	[-1.9]	[-5.7]
Respiratory & thoracic	White	55.6	58.0	2.4	4.3	14.8	23.1	8.3	56.1
	Other races	68.2	72.8	4.6	6.7	14.3	20.7	6.4	44.8
Breast	White	9.2	0.2	[-9.0]	[-97.8]	23.3	23.0	[-0.3]	[-1.3]
	Other races	0.4	0.2	[-0.2]	[-50.0]	20.8	22.5	1.7	8.2
Genital organs	White	14.1	14.3	0.2	1.4	14.9	12.1	[-2.8]	[-18.8]
	Other races	25.0	26.0	1.0	4.0	20.7	15.6	[-5.1]	[-24.6]
Urinary organs	White	8.8	7.8	[-1.0]	[-11.4]	3.1	3.0	[-0.1]	[-3.2]
	Other races	7.2	5.7	[-1.5]	[-20.8]	3.5	3.3	[-0.2]	[-5.7]

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics Monthly Vital Statistics Report. DHHS Pub. No.(PHS) 87-1120, Vol 37, No. 6, Supp. 2, Page 36 and DHHS Pub. No.(PHS) 78-1120, Vol 26, No.12, Supp.2, Page 24.

CHART 20.

Cancer death rates by race and sex: United States, 1976 and 1986

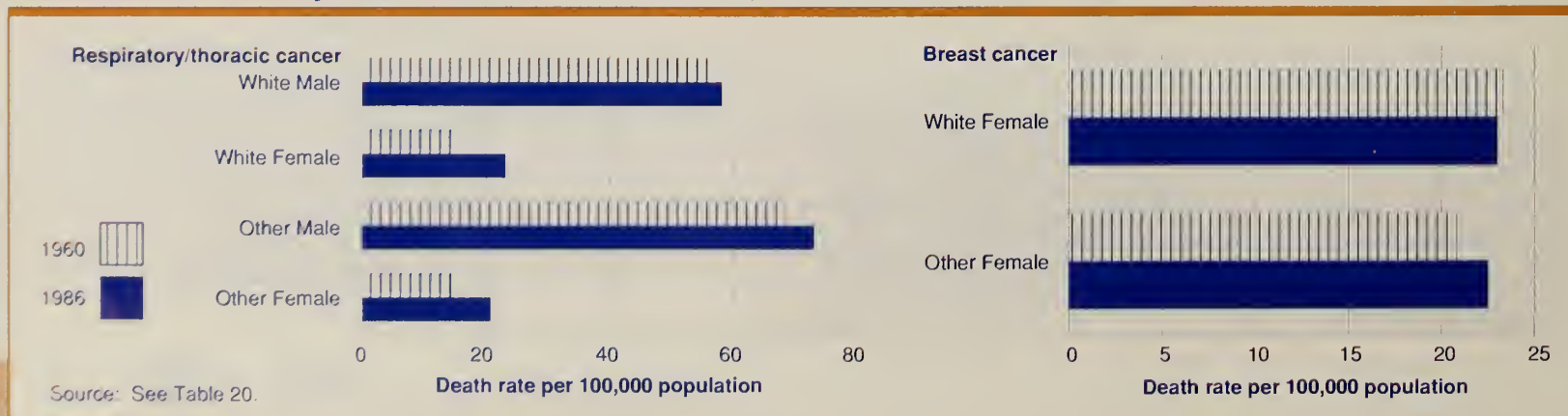


TABLE 21.

Five-year relative survival rates for selected cancer sites by sex and race, SEER program: United States, 1974 to 1976 and 1980 to 1985

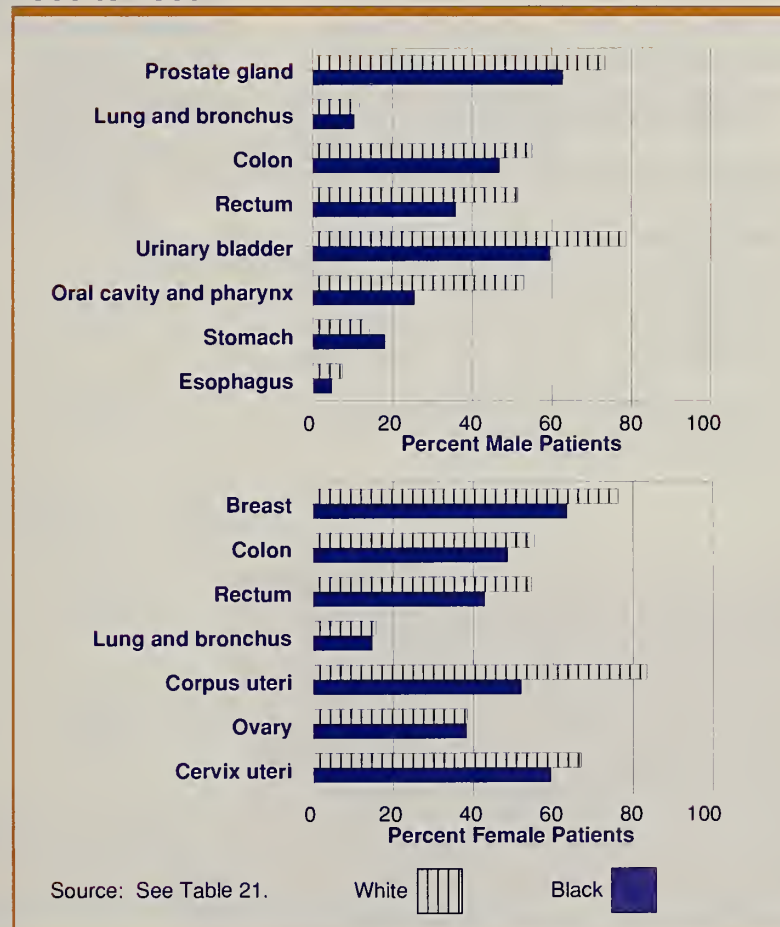
(Percent of patients)				
Site	White		Black	
	1974-76	1980-85	1974-76	1980-85
Male				
All sites	41.6	45.6	31.0	32.7
Prostate gland	67.4	73.4	57.6	62.8
Lung and bronchus	10.9	11.7	10.8	10.4
Colon	49.6	55.0	43.4	46.9
Rectum	47.5	51.4	34.2	35.9
Urinary bladder	74.3	78.7	53.5	59.6
Oral cavity and pharynx	54.0	52.9	30.8	25.5
Stomach	12.8	14.2	15.6	18.1
Esophagus	4.3	7.4	2.2	4.7
Female				
All sites	57.1	56.1	46.5	44.3
Breast	74.6	76.3	62.6	63.5
Colon	50.4	55.3	46.4	48.6
Rectum	49.4	54.6	48.2	42.9
Lung and bronchus	15.6	15.7	12.9	14.7
Corpus uteri	89.0	83.4	62.2	52.0
Ovary	36.1	38.4	40.8	38.3
Cervix uteri	69.0	66.9	63.0	59.3

Note: Rates are based on followup of patients through 1985. The rate is the ratio of the observed survival rate for the patient group to the expected survival rate for persons in the general population similar to the patient group with respect to age, sex, race, and calendar year of observation. It estimates the chance of surviving the effects of cancer.

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result (SEER) Program, National Cancer Institute in *Health, United States*, 1988. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

CHART 21.

Five-year relative survival rates for selected cancer sites, black/white differences: United States, 1980 to 1985



During 1980-85, black men and women experienced lower survival rates for selected primary cancer sites than was the case for their white counterparts.

TABLE 22.

Age-adjusted death rates for malignant neoplasms of the respiratory system, according to race and sex: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986

(Deaths per 100,000 resident population)

Race and Sex	1960	1970	1980	1985	1986
All races, both genders	19.2	28.4	36.4	38.8	39.0
White males	4.6	49.9	58.0	58.2	58.0
Black males	6.6	60.8	82.0	84.4	83.9
White females	.1	10.1	18.2	22.6	23.1
Black females	.5	10.9	19.5	22.5	23.3

Source: Abstracted from *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-86. National Center for Health Statistics.

Both white and black female rates have been increasing faster than the rates for white and black males, but the female rates remain far below those for males. During 1986, the death rate for black males was 3.60 times that for black females, 1.45 times that for white males, and 3.63 times that for white females.

CHART 22.

Age-adjusted death rates for malignant neoplasms of the respiratory system, according to race and sex: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986

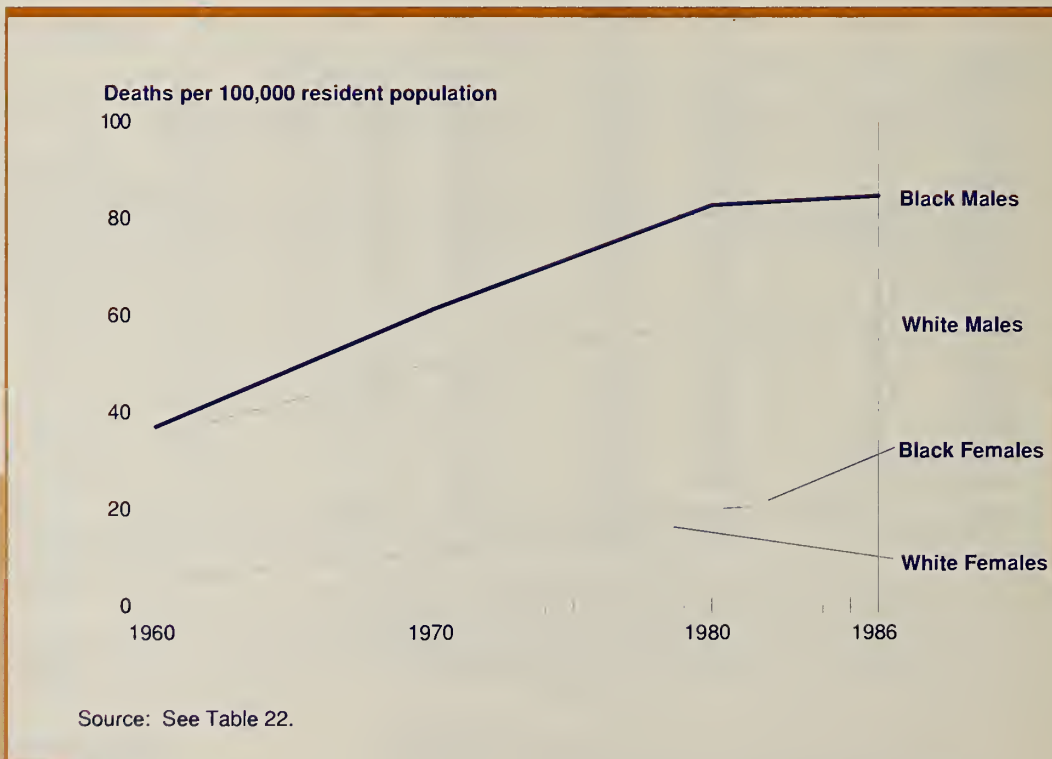


TABLE 23.

Infant mortality rates by specified race: United States, selected years, 1950 to 1986

(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)							
Year	All Races	White	Black	Native Americans ¹	Chinese	Japanese	Other Races ²
1950 ³	29.2	26.8	43.9	82.1	19.3	19.1	27.9
1955 ³	26.4	23.6	43.1	59.7	18.1	10.9	17.6
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	49.3	14.7	15.3	23.5
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	—	9.0	12.9	—
1970	20.0	17.8	32.7	22.0	8.5	10.6	14.8
1975	16.1	14.2	26.1	17.8	4.4	6.9	9.8
1980	12.6	11.0	21.4	13.2	5.3	4.5	6.9
1985	10.6	9.3	18.2	9.1	5.3	4.4	6.4
1986	10.4	8.9	18.0	10.3	4.7	4.0	5.9

— Data not available.

¹ For 1950-1958, includes only American Indians; for 1959-1986, includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

² Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians for 1960-1986, but excludes them for 1950-1959.

³ Excludes data for residents of Alaska and Hawaii.

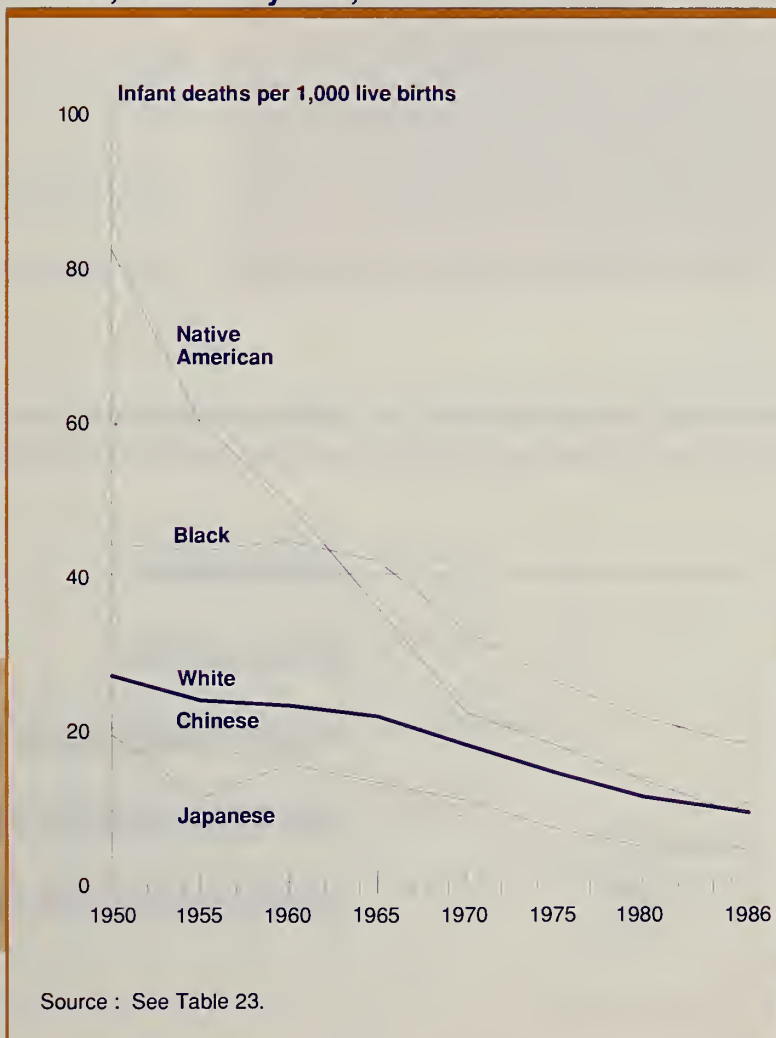
Note: The numbers of births for 1950 and 1955 are based on a complete count, those for 1970 are based on a 50-percent sample of births, and those for 1975-1986 are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50 percent sample of births in all other states.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics data.

Infant mortality rates for all races declined substantially from 1950 to 1986, with the greatest decline for Native Americans. However, the rate for Blacks is still substantially higher than that for the other races.

CHART 23.

Infant mortality rates by specified race: United States, selected years, 1950 to 1986



Blacks had the highest male neonatal mortality rate in the United States in 1983, while Japanese had the lowest. Regardless of gender, the overall neonatal mortality rate for Blacks was double that of Whites.

TABLE 24.
Number of neonatal¹ deaths and rates per 1,000 live births
for specified races: United States, 1986

	All Races	White	Black	Native Americans ²	Chinese	Japanese	Other Races ³
Number of deaths							
Both Sexes	25,212	17,256	7,297	212	50	24	373
Male	14,274	9,824	4,096	99	27	13	215
Female	10,938	7,432	3,201	113	23	11	158
Rate per 1,000 live births							
Both Sexes	6.7	5.8	11.7	5.0	2.7	2.5	4.0
Male	7.4	6.4	13.0	4.5	2.9	2.6	4.4
Female	6.0	5.1	10.5	5.4	2.6	2.3	3.5

¹ Deaths occurring within the first 28 days of life.
² Includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Aleuts, and Eskimos.
³ Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished vital statistics data.

CHART 24.
Neonatal¹ mortality rates for specified races by sex: United States, 1986

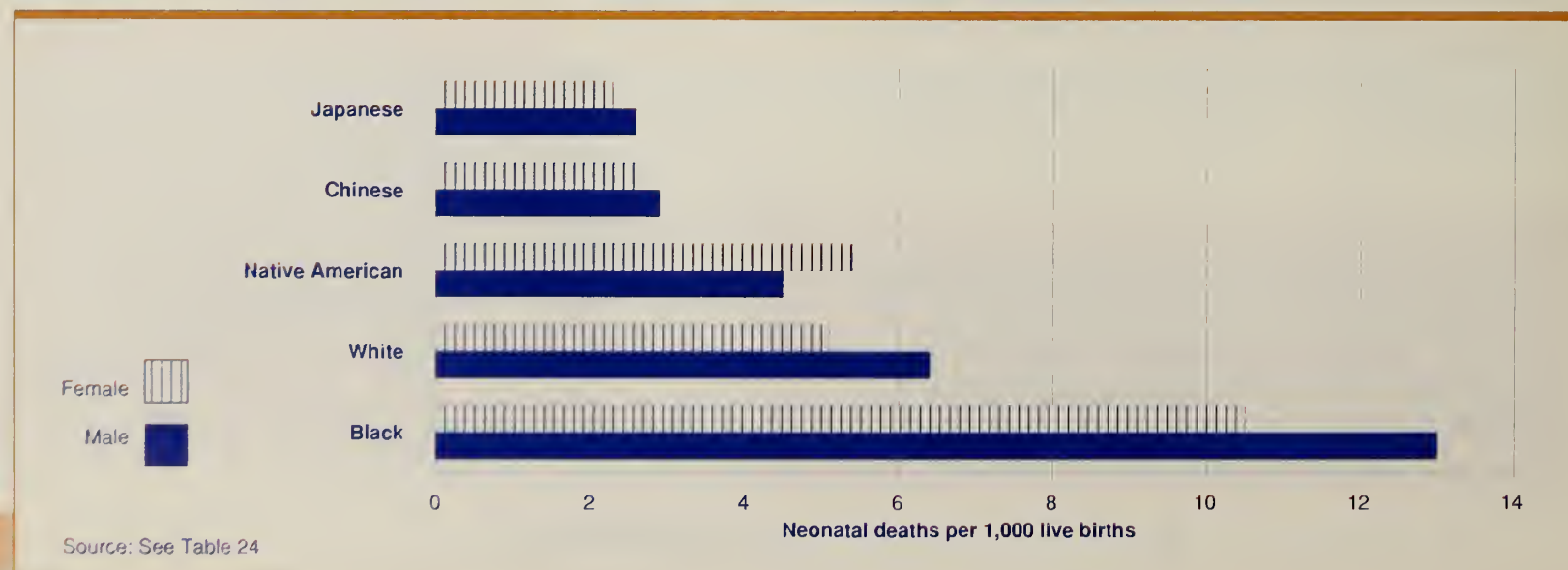


TABLE 25.

Number of postneonatal¹ deaths and rates per 1,000 live births for specified races: United States, 1986

	All Races	White	Black	Native Americans ²	Chinese	Japanese	Other Races ³
Number of deaths							
Both Sexes	13,679	9,308	3,907	228	36	15	185
Male	7,950	5,406	2,209	144	17	12	108
Female	5,729	3,848	1,698	84	19	3	77
Rate per 1,000 live births							
Both Sexes	3.6	3.1	6.3	5.3	2.0	1.6	2.0
Male	4.1	3.6	7.0	6.6	1.8	2.4	2.2
Female	3.1	2.7	5.6	4.0	2.1	0.6	1.7

¹ Deaths occurring after 28 days, but within the first year of life.
² Includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Aleuts, and Eskimos.
³ Includes Hawaiians and part Hawaiians.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished vital statistics data.

In 1986, the postneonatal death rate for black infants ranked highest. Japanese had the lowest rate.

CHART 25.

Postneonatal¹ mortality rates for specified races by sex: United States, 1986

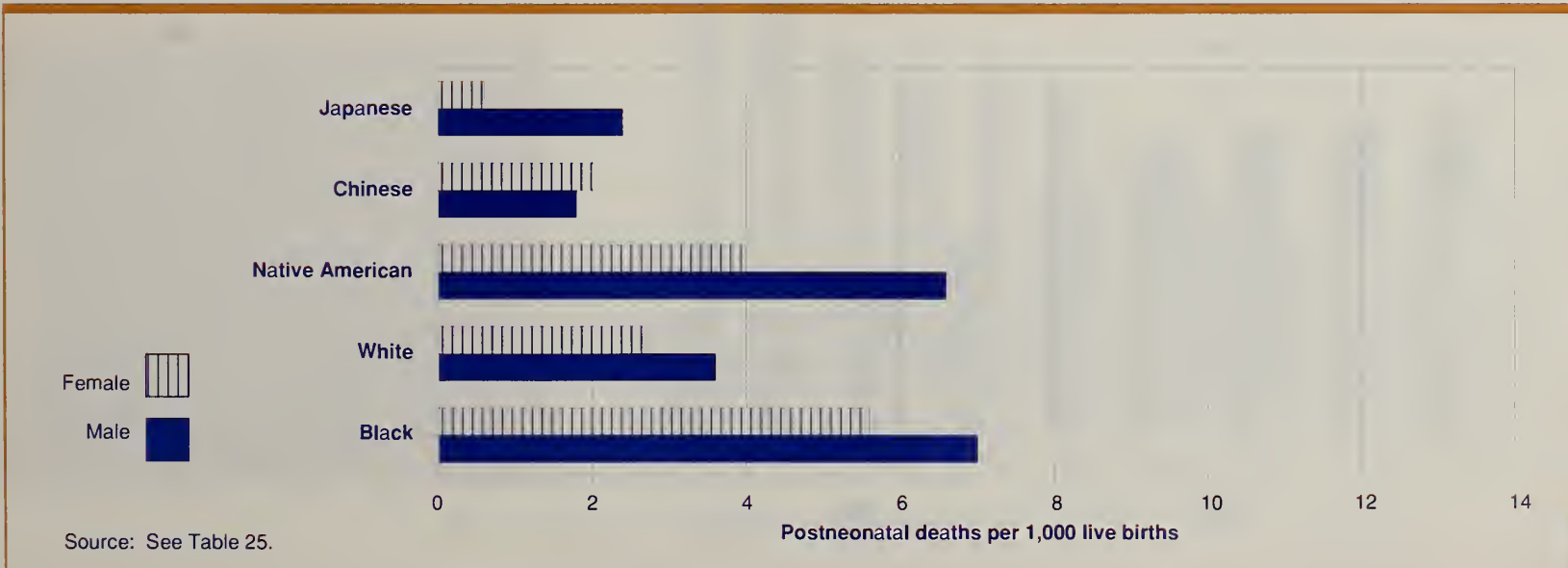


TABLE 26.

Neonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, selected years, 1950 to 1986¹

(Rates are deaths under 28 days per 1,000 live births in specified race-sex group.)

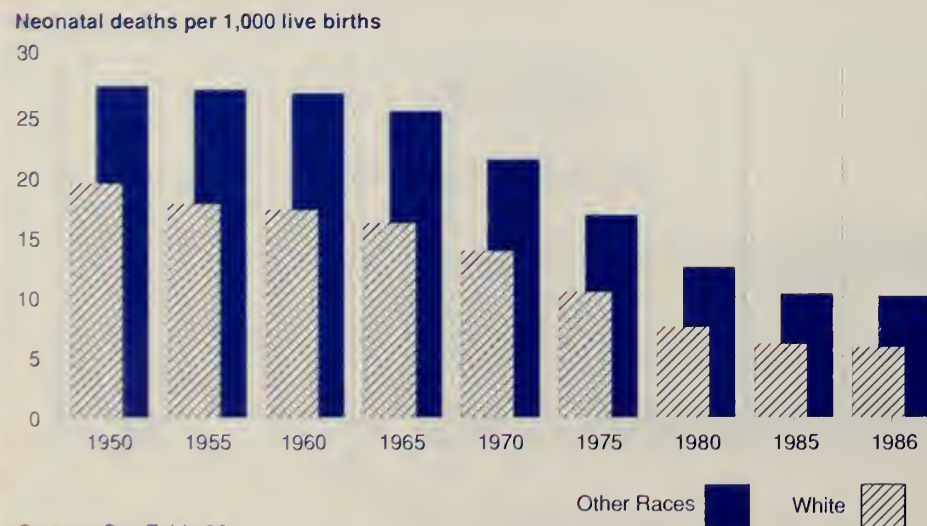
Year	Number of Neonatal Deaths	All Races			White			Other Races		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1950	72,855	20.5	23.3	17.5	19.4	22.2	16.4	27.5	30.8	24.2
1955	77,351	19.1	21.7	16.4	17.7	20.3	15.1	27.2	30.2	24.1
1960	79,733	18.7	21.2	16.1	17.2	19.7	14.7	26.9	30.0	23.6
1965	66,419	17.7	20.0	15.2	16.1	18.3	13.8	25.4	28.4	22.4
1970	56,279	15.1	17.0	13.1	13.8	15.5	11.9	21.4	23.9	18.9
1975	36,416	11.6	12.9	10.2	10.4	11.7	9.0	16.8	18.2	15.3
1980	30,618	8.5	9.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	6.6	12.5	13.5	11.5
1985	26,179	7.0	7.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	5.3	10.3	11.3	9.4
1986	25,212	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.1	10.1	11.1	9.1

¹ Beginning in 1970, excludes deaths of non-residents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. DHHS Pub. No. 85-1120, Vol.37, No. 6, Supp 2, Page 39.

CHART 26.

**Neonatal mortality rates by race:
United States, selected years, 1950 to 1986**



Source: See Table 26.

In the first month of life, minority children continued to have a far higher death rate than their white counterparts for the interval 1950 through 1986. However, rates for both groups have declined markedly over the past 25 years. The post-1950 neonatal mortality rate pattern parallels the infant mortality rate.

TABLE 27.

**Infant mortality: United States,
selected years, 1940 to 1986¹**

Year	Number of Deaths Under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
		Total	White	Other Races
1940	110,984	47.0	43.2	73.8
1945	104,684	38.3	35.6	57.0
1950	103,825	29.2	26.8	44.5
1955	106,903	26.4	23.6	42.8
1960	110,873	26.0	22.9	43.2
1965	92,866	24.7	21.5	40.3
1970	74,667	20.0	17.8	30.9
1975	50,525	16.1	14.2	24.2
1980	45,526	12.6	11.0	19.1
1985	40,030	10.6	9.3	15.8
1986	38,891	10.4	8.9	15.7

¹ Beginning in 1970, excludes deaths of non-residents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. DHHS Pub. No. 85-1120, Vol.37, No. 6, Supp 2, Page 39.

During the first year of life, mortality for children of both white and other races declined from 1940 to 1986. Even though the rates for both groups have declined markedly over the past 45 years, minorities continued to have far higher infant death rates than Whites.

CHART 27.

Infant mortality: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986

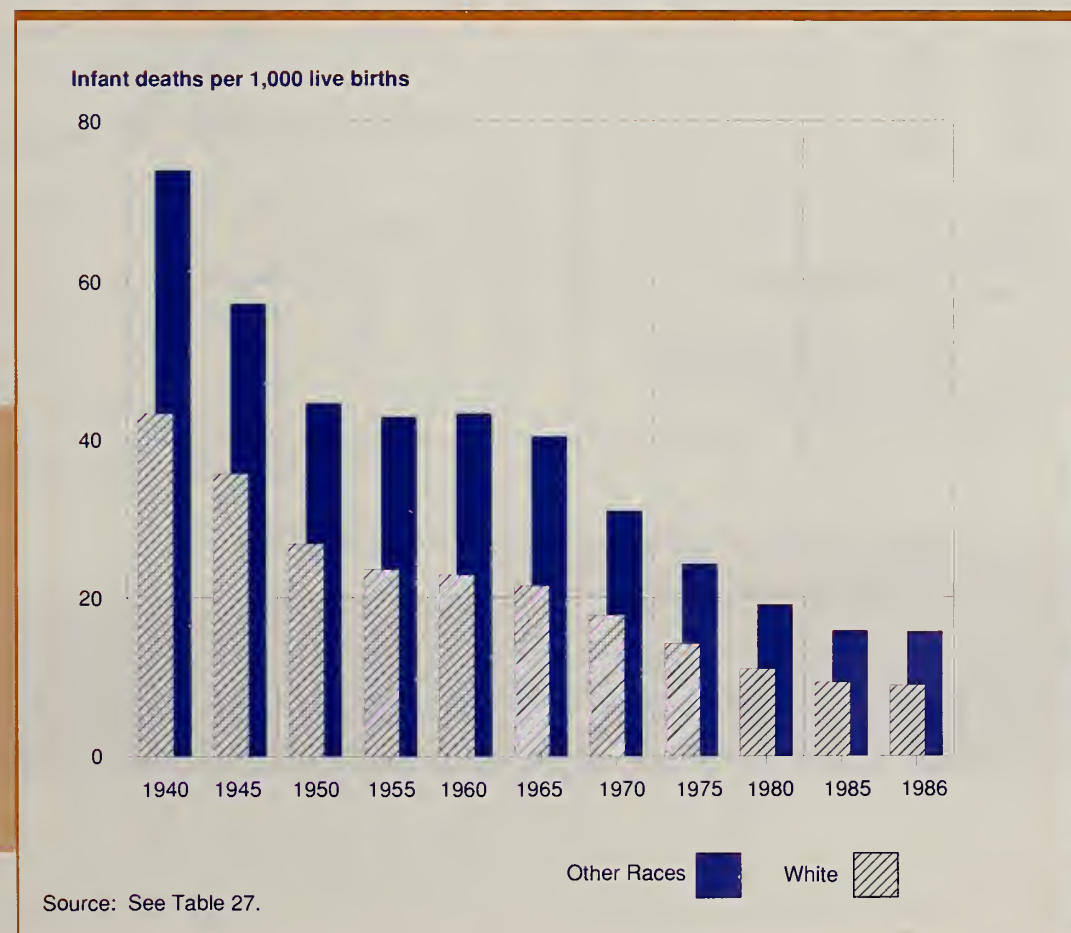


TABLE 28.

Maternal mortality¹: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1986²

Year	Number of Maternal Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Live Births		
		Total	White	Other Races
1940	8,876	376.0	319.8	773.5
1945	5,668	207.2	172.1	454.8
1950	2,960	83.3	61.1	221.6
1955	1,901	47.0	32.8	130.3
1960	1,579	37.1	26.0	97.9
1965	1,189	31.6	21.0	83.7
1970	803	21.5	14.4	55.9
1975	403	12.8	9.1	29.0
1980	334	9.2	6.7	19.8
1985	295	7.8	5.2	18.1
1986	272	7.2	4.9	16.0

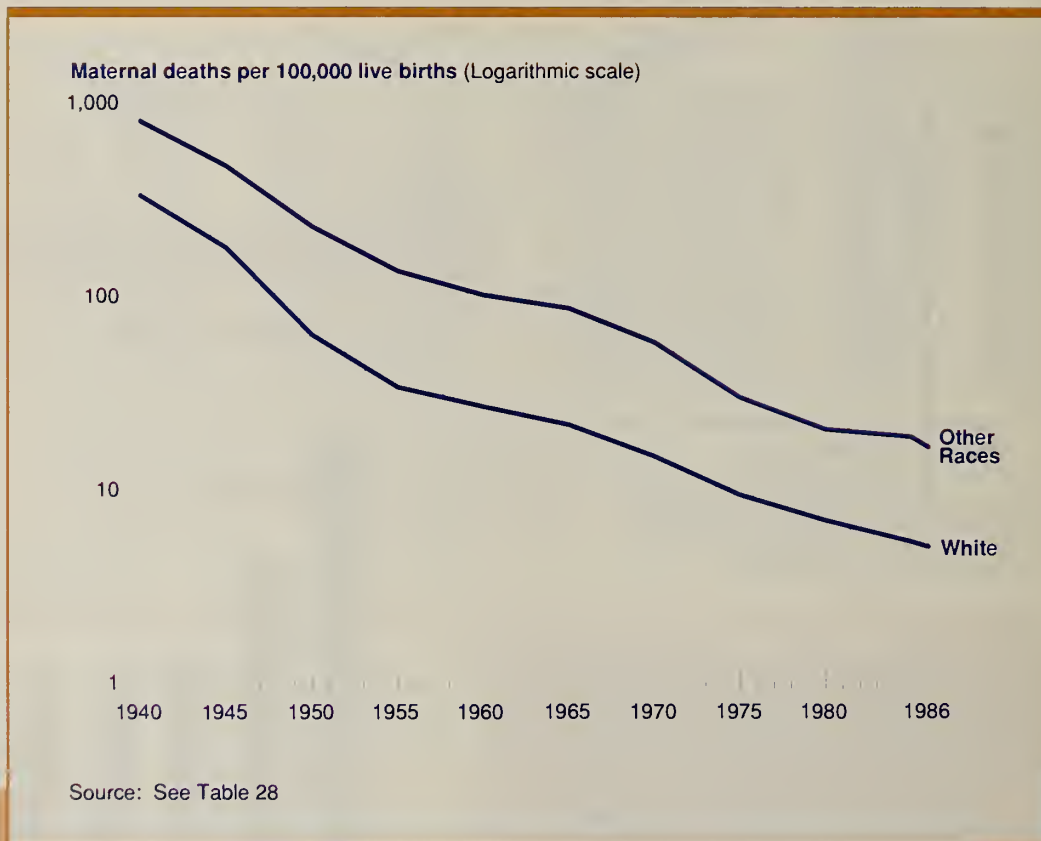
¹ Refers to deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

² Beginning in 1970, excludes deaths of non-residents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. DHHS Pub. No. 85-1120, Vol.37, No. 6, Supp 2, Page 42.

CHART 28.

Maternal mortality¹ rates by race: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1983



Even though maternal mortality rates have fallen markedly during the past 45 years, the ratio of minority deaths to those of Whites remains about 3 to 1.

TABLE 29.
Crude birth rates by race: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1980

Racial Group	Live Births per 1,000 Population				
	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
All Races	19.4	24.1	23.7	18.4	15.9
White	18.6	23.0	22.7	17.4	15.3
Black	26.5	33.1	31.9	25.3	22.3
American Indian	42.0	45.8	40.3	32.6	24.9
Japanese	15.0	24.5	28.0	13.9	12.2
Chinese	14.5	43.9	24.6	18.0	15.8
Other Races	22.0	19.1	37.8	24.3	22.7

Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1980, Vol. 1

The two-decade increase in crude birth rates following World War II has been followed by two decades of decreasing rates. All racial groups, excluding Chinese, have experienced a decline in gross population replacement, so that the 1980 rate was lower than or equal to the corresponding pre-Baby Boom 1940 statistic.

CHART 29.
Live births per 1,000 population by race: United States, selected years, 1940 to 1980

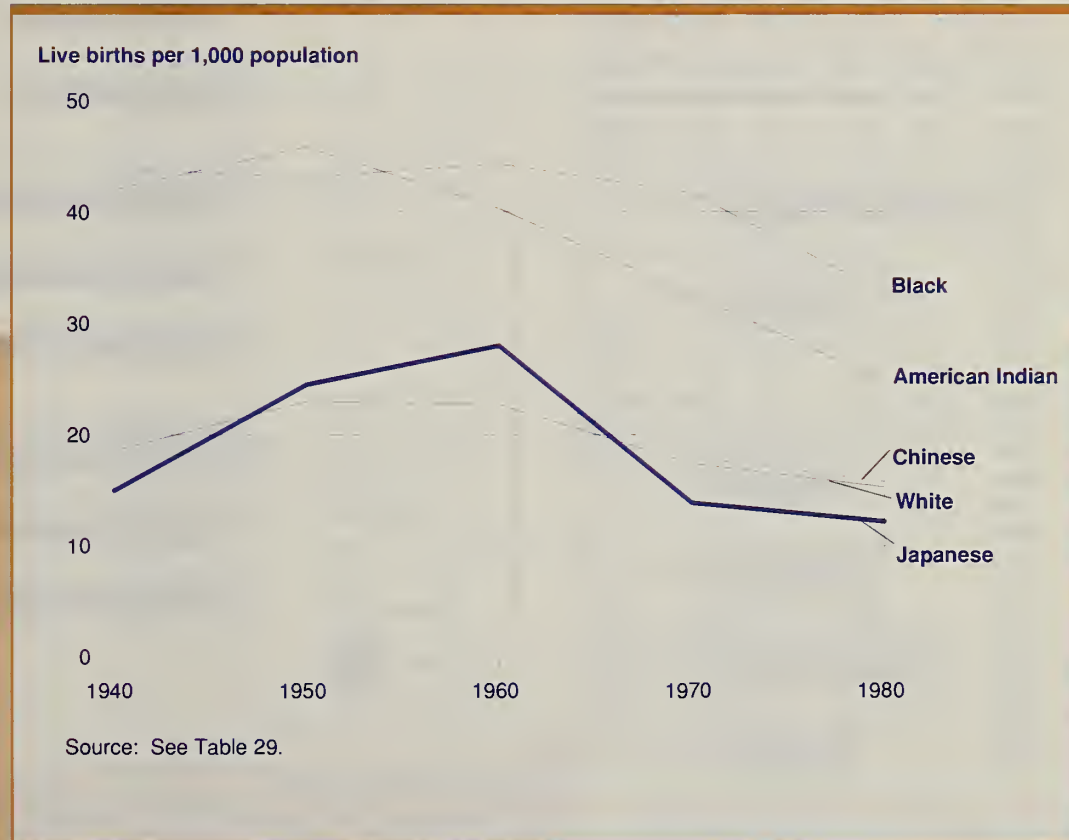


TABLE 30.

Birth rates by age of mother according to race of child: United States, selected years, 1960 to 1986.

Age of Mother	Live Births per 1,000 Women				
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1986
All Races					
10-14	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
15-17	43.9	38.8	32.5	31.1	30.6
18-19	166.7	114.7	82.1	80.8	81.0
20-24	258.1	167.8	115.1	108.9	108.2
25-29	197.4	145.1	112.9	110.5	109.2
30-34	112.7	73.3	61.9	68.5	69.3
35-39	56.2	31.7	19.8	23.9	24.3
40-44	15.5	8.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
45-49	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
White					
10-14	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
15-17	35.5	29.2	25.2	24.0	23.4
18-19	154.6	101.5	72.1	70.1	69.8
20-24	252.8	163.4	109.5	102.8	101.5
25-29	194.9	145.9	112.4	110.0	108.3
30-34	109.6	71.9	60.4	68.1	68.9
35-39	54.0	30.0	18.5	22.7	23.3
40-44	14.7	7.5	3.4	3.6	3.7
45-49	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Black					
10-14	4.3	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.6
15-17	—	101.4	73.6	69.8	70.0
18-19	—	204.9	138.8	137.1	141.0
20-24	295.4	202.7	146.3	140.8	143.7
25-29	218.6	136.3	109.1	105.1	105.9
30-34	137.1	79.6	62.9	60.7	62.2
35-39	73.9	41.9	24.5	25.5	25.5
40-44	21.9	12.5	5.8	4.9	5.1
45-49	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1986, Vol. I, Natality*.

CHART 30.

Birth rates by age of mother and race of the child: United States, selected years, 1970 to 1986



Between 1970 and 1986, the difference between black and white fertility has been particularly reflected in the rates for 15-24-year-olds. After age 24, fertility has been roughly the same for all races.

TABLE 31.

Assessment of health status as reported in health interviews by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1983 and 1987

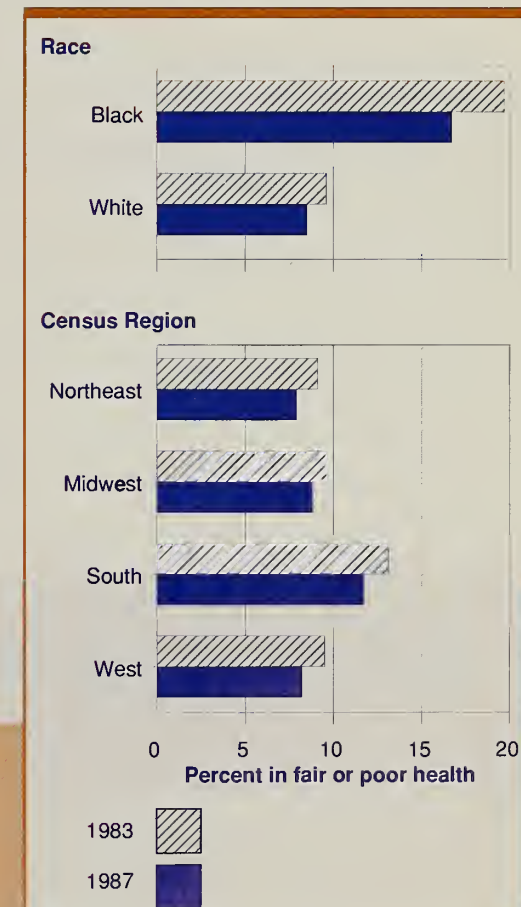
Characteristic	Health status reported as:							
	Excellent		Very Good		Good		Fair or poor	
	1983	1987	1983	1987	1983	1987	1983	1987
Total	40.7	40.3	25.4	27.8	23.2	22.4	10.7	9.5
Age								
Under 15 years	53.3	53.9	24.9	27.2	18.8	16.5	3.0	2.4
Under 5 years	54.0	54.0	25.1	27.4	18.0	16.1	2.9	2.6
5 - 14 years	52.9	53.9	24.8	27.1	19.3	16.8	3.1	2.3
15 - 44 years	44.7	43.2	27.9	30.5	21.5	20.9	6.0	5.4
45 - 64 years	26.6	27.3	24.0	26.5	29.3	28.8	20.1	17.4
65 and over	16.6	15.4	19.2	20.9	30.8	32.9	33.3	30.8
Sex								
Male	43.0	42.6	25.0	27.4	21.8	21.0	10.2	9.0
Female	38.6	38.2	25.7	28.2	24.6	23.7	11.1	9.9
Race								
White	42.6	42.1	25.8	28.2	22.1	21.1	9.6	8.5
Black	28.5	29.5	21.8	24.4	30.0	29.4	19.7	16.7
Family Income								
Under \$10,000	29.1	26.4	22.1	24.1	27.6	28.9	21.2	20.5
\$10,000 - 14,999	34.2	31.9	24.8	26.9	27.2	27.1	13.9	14.1
\$15,000 - 19,999	37.0	34.7	26.9	28.1	25.7	26.3	10.5	11.0
\$20,000 - 34,999	43.7	41.1	27.4	29.2	22.0	22.7	6.9	7.1
\$35,000 or more	53.1	50.9	26.2	28.0	16.1	16.3	4.7	4.7
Geographic Region								
Northeast	41.7	40.3	26.5	30.9	22.7	21.0	9.1	7.9
Midwest	40.9	41.8	26.5	27.4	22.9	22.1	9.7	8.8
South	38.3	37.3	24.0	26.8	24.7	24.3	13.1	11.7
West	43.5	43.8	25.0	26.9	22.0	21.2	9.5	8.2
Residence								
Within MSA	41.5	41.5	25.8	27.6	22.7	21.8	10.0	9.0
Outside MSA	39.1	36.5	24.4	28.2	24.6	24.5	12.0	10.8

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

In both 1983 and 1987, Blacks were more likely than Whites to describe their health as fair or poor. Regionally, persons living in the South were more likely to say their health was fair or poor.

CHART 31.

Assessment of health status as reported in health interviews by residence and census regions: United States, 1983 and 1987



Source: See Table 31.

TABLE 32.

**Self-perceived health status by age and race/
ethnicity: United States, 1987**(Percent of the population¹)

Age and Race/ethnicity	Health status reported as:			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
All Ages	39.0	22.7	7.2	2.7
White	40.4	21.7	6.7	2.5
Black	30.2	29.2	10.9	4.1
Hispanic	38.5	26.0	7.5	2.1
Under 18	53.0	16.8	2.1	0.3
White	55.6	14.5	1.8	0.3
Black	40.8	28.5	3.8	0.5
Hispanic	47.0	22.3	3.7	0.4
18 to 44	42.1	21.0	4.6	1.0
White	43.9	19.7	3.9	0.9
Black	31.3	29.5	9.0	2.1
Hispanic	37.1	27.1	6.4	1.3
45 to 64	27.2	28.7	11.6	5.6
White	28.5	28.2	10.5	5.0
Black	15.9	30.3	21.7	11.1
Hispanic	26.2	30.7	14.5	6.5
65 and over	15.3	32.6	21.1	9.5
White	15.9	33.1	20.3	8.8
Black	8.8	28.0	29.5	16.6
Hispanic	17.9	31.4	24.5	10.6

¹ Row sums are less than 100 percent due to health status unknown.

Note: Total for each age group includes all other races not specified.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics;
data from the Health Interview Survey.

CHART 32.

Self-perceived health status by age and race/ethnicity: United States, 1987

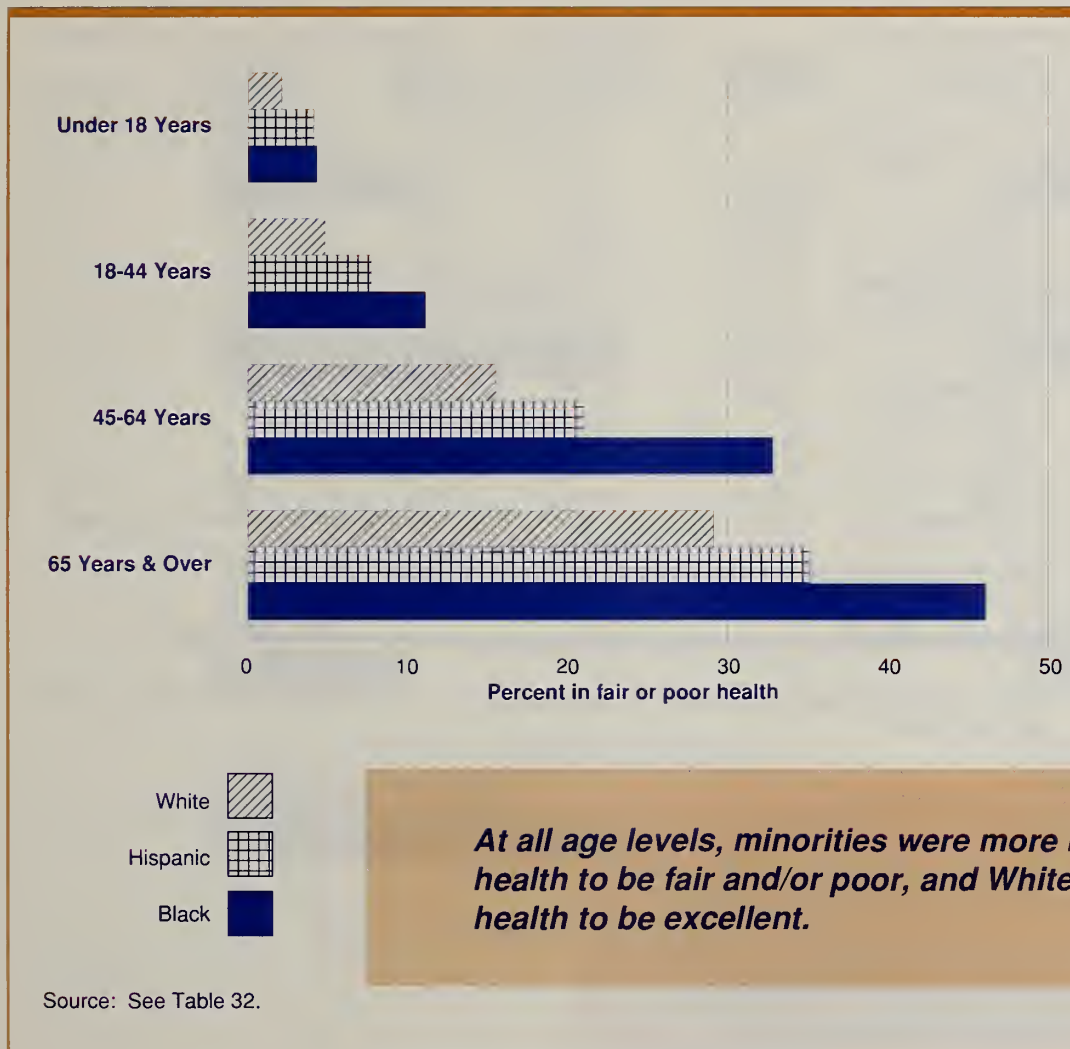


TABLE 33.

Selected health characteristics, according to income and race/ethnicity: United States, 1987

Income and race/ethnicity	Population (in 1000's)	Persons with self-assessed health status as fair or poor	Chronic limitation of activity	Restricted activity days ¹	Bed days ²
		Percent of Population		Number/Person/Year	
All Incomes/Races					
Total	238,550	9.9	13.5	14.5	6.2
White	201,858	9.3	13.6	14.3	6.0
Black	28,947	15.0	14.4	16.4	8.1
Hispanic	18,788	9.4	8.6	12.0	5.7
Less Than \$10,000					
Total	31,229	21.8	25.3	24.2	11.4
White	21,732	22.2	27.6	26.3	11.8
Black	8,225	21.5	21.4	20.5	10.7
Hispanic	3,572	18.1	15.8	18.1	10.1
\$10,000 or More					
Total	175,347	7.4	11.2	12.5	5.2
White	153,675	7.1	11.4	12.5	5.1
Black	16,219	10.9	10.3	13.9	6.5
Hispanic	12,825	7.0	6.6	10.4	4.6

¹ Includes bed days, work-loss days, and other restricted-activity days.

² Bed days are a sub-group of restricted-activity days.

Note: All Income/Races includes all other races not specified.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics. Data from the Health Interview Survey.

Regardless of race/ethnicity, individuals with incomes of \$10,000 or higher were more likely to assess their health as good or excellent and were less likely to have limitation of activity. In addition, those with less than \$10,000 annual income had more restricted activity days and more bed disability days in 1987.

CHART 33.

Health characteristics according to income and race/ethnicity: United States, 1987

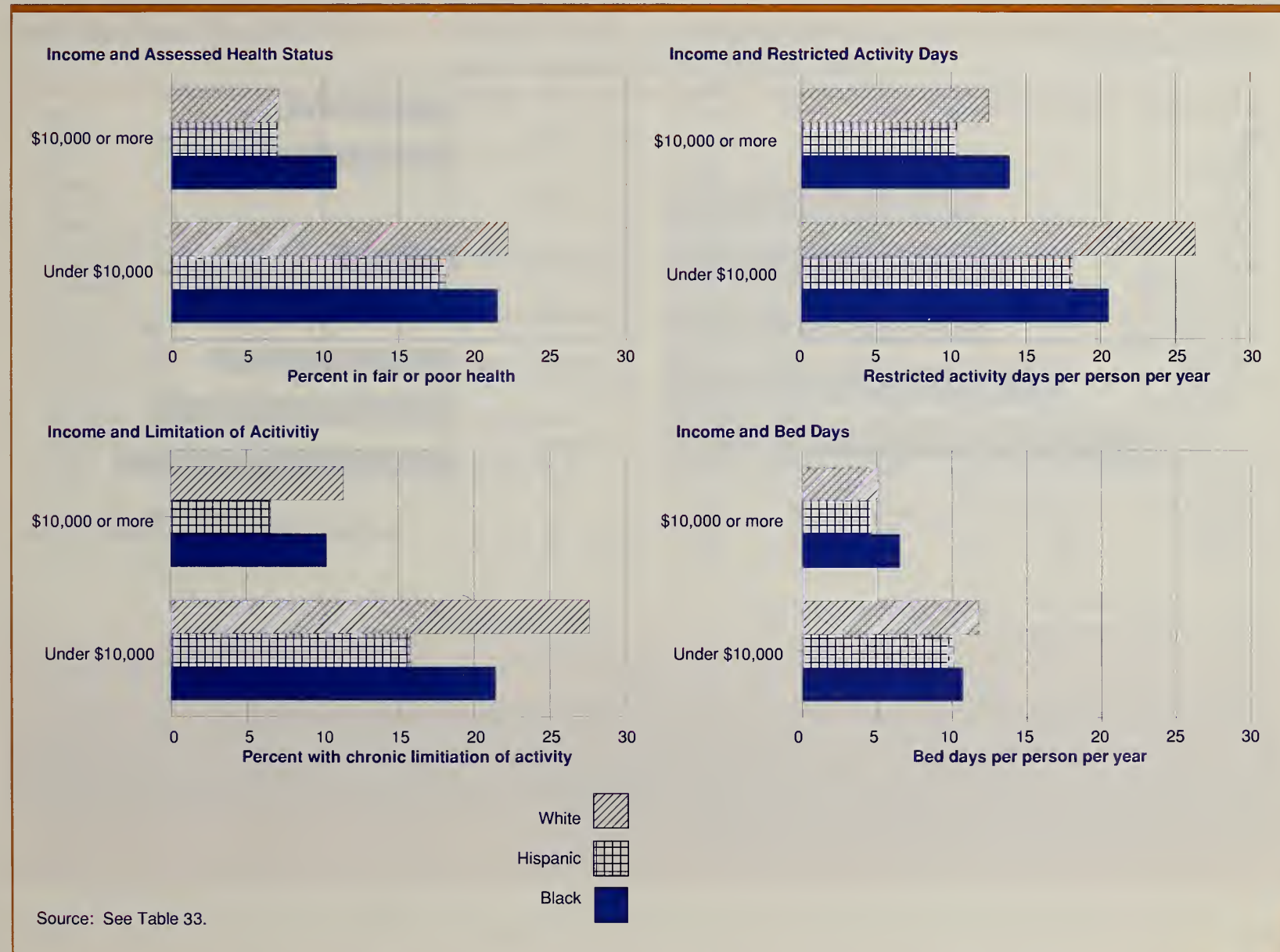


TABLE 34.

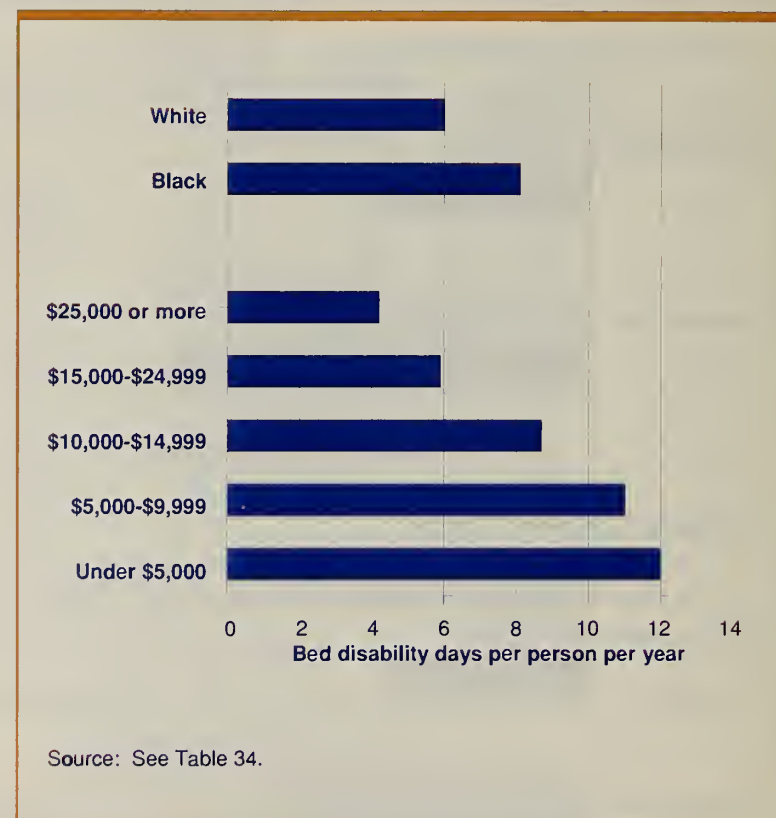
Number of bed disability days per person per year,
by selected demographic characteristics:
United States, 1987

(Days per person per year)					
Characteristic	All Ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Sex					
Male	5.2	3.8	3.5	6.8	12.9
Female	7.1	4.3	5.6	9.0	14.8
Race					
White	6.0	4.1	4.3	7.3	13.4
Black	8.1	3.8	6.6	14.8	20.8
Income					
Under \$5,000	12.0	5.1	8.9	26.2	22.6
\$5,000 - 9,999	11.0	4.8	6.8	22.5	16.7
\$10,000 -14,999	8.7	4.8	7.0	12.5	13.8
\$15,000 -24,999	5.9	4.1	4.9	7.3	10.9
\$25,000+	4.2	3.8	3.4	4.8	11.1
Residence					
Within MSA	6.2	4.2	4.6	8.1	14.3
Central City	7.2	4.5	5.2	10.3	15.9
Not-Central City	5.5	3.9	4.2	6.8	13.0
Non-Central SMSA	6.0	3.8	4.4	7.5	13.2
Region					
Northeast	6.2	3.8	4.6	7.8	13.0
Midwest	5.4	3.7	4.2	6.6	11.7
South	6.9	4.2	4.9	9.6	16.1
West	5.9	4.5	4.4	7.1	14.4

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

CHART 34.

Number of bed disability days per person per year
by income and race: United States, 1987



Blacks reported more bed disability days than did Whites. As income level increased, bed disability days tended to decrease in 1987: persons in the lowest income group experienced nearly three times more disability days than those in the highest income group.

TABLE 35.

Number of school loss days per person 5-17 years of age per year by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1987

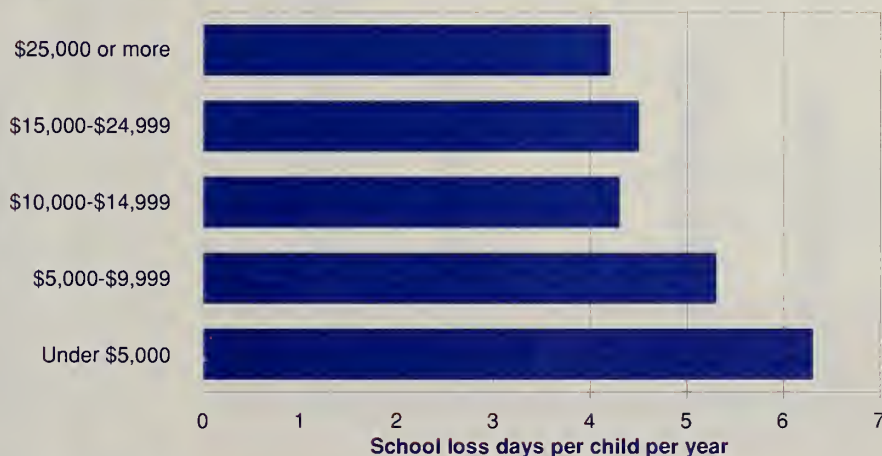
Total	4.4
Male	4.2
Female	4.6
Black	4.2
White	4.5
Within MSA	4.5
Central City	4.8
Not Central City	4.2
Non-MSA	4.2
Under \$5,000	6.3
\$5,000 - 9,999	5.3
\$10,000 - 14,999	4.3
\$15,000 - 24,999	4.5
\$25,000 or more	4.2
Northeast	3.9
Midwest	4.3
South	4.4
West	4.9

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

CHART 35.

Number of school loss days per person 5-17 years of age per year by family income: United States, 1987

Family income



Source: See Table 35.

The average number of school loss days per child was 4.4 in 1987. Children from lower income families missed more school days than did children from middle and upper income families. Blacks had fewer school loss days than Whites and males had fewer than females.

TABLE 36.

Number of school loss days per person 5-17 years of age per year by poverty status and race: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987

Year	Total		White Poverty Threshold		All Others	
	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
1964	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.3	4.6	3.6
1973	6.7	4.7	7.3	4.8	5.8	3.7
1976	6.2	4.9	7.2	5.1	4.3	2.6
1978	6.4	5.3	7.9	5.3	4.2	5.4
1979	6.6	5.2	6.9	5.4	6.1	3.6
1983	6.3	4.7	7.0	4.9	5.0	3.8
1987	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.4	3.4

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics

Since 1964, the average number of school loss days has been higher for children from families below the poverty threshold.

CHART 36.

Number of school loss days per person 5-17 years of age per year by poverty status: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987

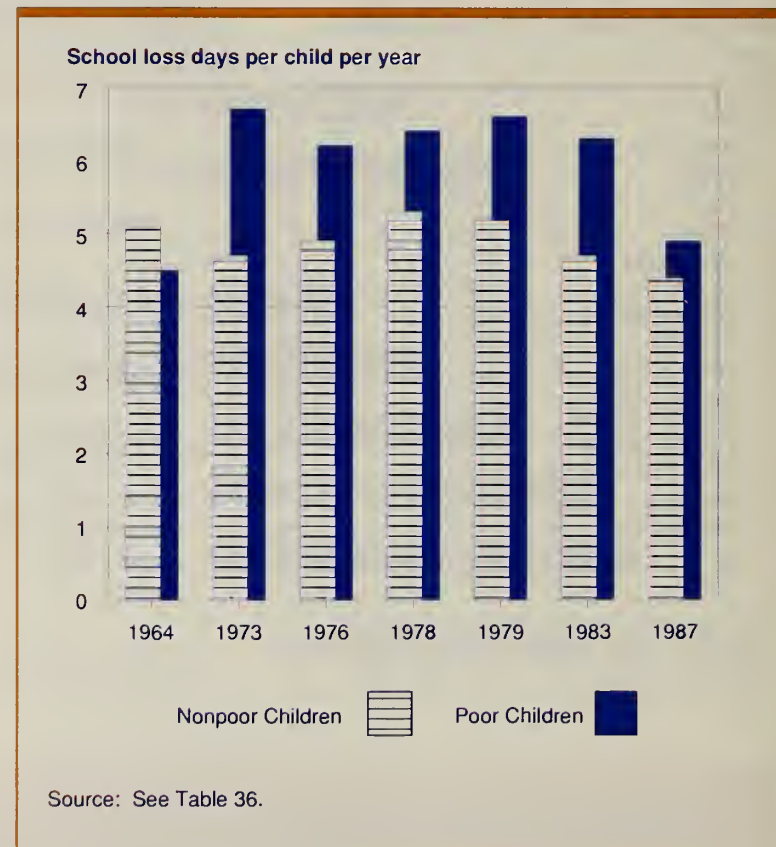


TABLE 37.

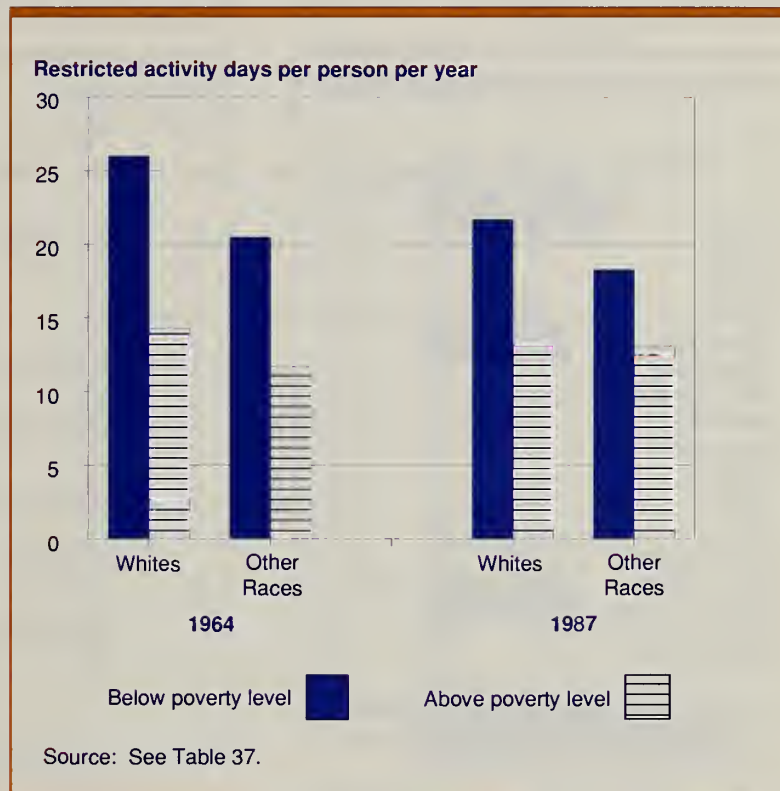
Number of restricted activity days per person per year by poverty status, race, and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987

Age/Year	All Races		White		Other Races	
	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
All Ages						
1964	24.6	14.1	26.0	14.3	20.5	11.7
1973	26.7	13.5	26.9	13.5	26.1	13.5
1979	34.8	15.6	35.2	15.6	33.9	15.8
1983	24.1	11.9	24.2	12.0	23.5	11.2
1987	20.5	13.2	21.7	13.2	18.3	13.1
Under 18						
1964	8.2	11.1	8.9	11.4	7.1	7.1
1973	12.6	10.2	14.0	10.6	10.4	7.0
1979	13.4	10.7	14.8	11.1	11.4	8.5
1983	12.1	9.2	13.8	9.7	9.1	6.0
1987	9.5	8.8	10.1	9.2	8.7	6.5
18 to 44						
1964	15.4	12.2	14.8	12.2	16.7	12.4
1973	20.1	12.3	18.9	12.2	23.9	13.9
1979	24.1	13.5	22.6	13.2	28.5	16.0
1983	15.3	10.0	14.9	9.9	16.7	10.8
1987	17.7	10.4	18.1	10.2	26.3	11.6
45 to 64						
1964	37.8	18.5	36.6	18.7	41.8	16.0
1973	42.8	17.4	41.4	17.1	48.3	21.1
1979	58.7	21.0	56.9	20.8	64.3	23.2
1983	43.8	15.4	39.9	15.1	56.0	17.8
1987	50.2	16.5	51.3	16.1	48.1	19.4
65 and over						
1964	43.6	33.1	42.2	32.8	55.5	39.6
1973	37.0	29.1	34.5	28.2	56.9	45.4
1979	53.3	33.5	49.9	32.8	76.1	43.9
1983	41.2	24.3	39.2	23.8	52.4	31.3
1987	42.8	28.2	42.3	27.8	44.4	32.7

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics

CHART 37.

Number of restricted activity days per person per year by poverty status by race: United States, 1964 versus 1987



While the number of restricted activity days has fluctuated since 1964, the difference between those above and below the poverty threshold has remained two to one, virtually unchanged.

TABLE 38.

Number of work loss days per person per year by selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1987

(Work loss days per currently employed person)

Characteristic	Total 18+ yrs.	18-44 years	45-64 years
Male	4.8	4.1	6.4
Female	6.1	5.9	6.4
Black	7.6	7.3	8.6
White	5.2	4.7	6.2
Within MSA	5.4	5.0	6.5
Central city	5.5	5.1	6.3
Not-Central city	5.4	4.9	6.6
Non-MSA	5.2	4.8	5.9
Northeast	5.7	4.9	7.6
Midwest	5.3	5.0	5.9
South	5.3	5.0	5.9
West	5.2	4.8	6.3
Under \$5,000	7.6	5.8	16.9
\$5,000 - 9,999	7.1	6.7	6.8
\$10,000 - 14,999	5.9	5.5	8.8
\$15,000 - 24,999	6.0	5.8	6.9
\$25,000 or more	4.9	4.5	5.7

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics. Unpublished data.

CHART 38.

Number of work loss days per person per year by income and race: United States, 1987



Blacks reported more work loss days than did Whites. As income level increased, work loss days decreased in 1987. Persons in the lowest income group averaged nearly three more work loss days per person annually than those in the higher income groups.

TABLE 39.

Percent distribution of persons by degree of chronic activity limitation by selected characteristics: United States, 1983 and 1987

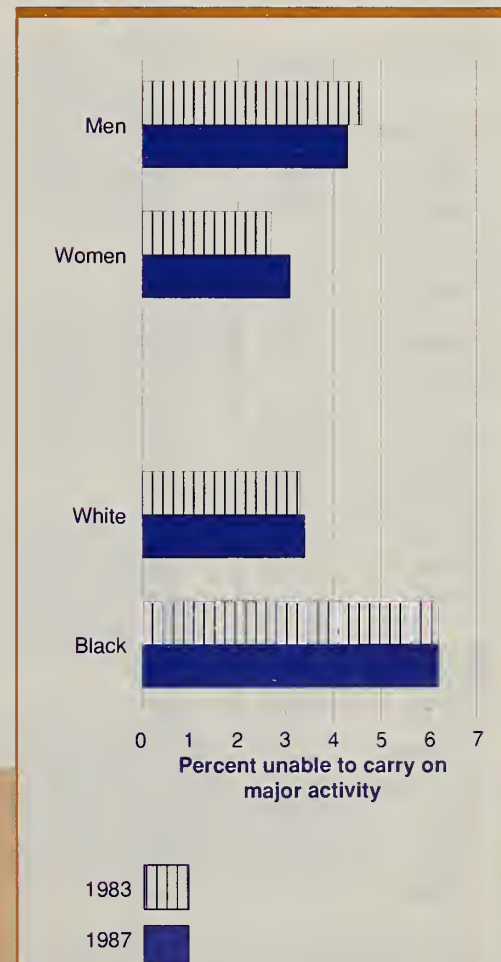
(Percent of population)								
Characteristic	Total with limitation of activity		Limited, but not in major activity		Limited in amount or kind of major activity		Unable to carry on major activity	
	1983	1987	1983	1987	1983	1987	1983	1987
Total	13.8	12.9	4.1	4.0	6.0	5.2	3.6	3.7
Age								
Under 15 years	4.8	4.7	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.0	0.4	0.4
Under 5 years	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
5 - 14 years	6.2	6.2	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.1	0.3	0.4
15 - 44 years	8.5	8.1	2.7	2.6	3.9	3.4	1.9	2.0
45 - 64 years	24.3	22.3	5.9	5.6	10.2	8.2	8.2	8.5
65 and over	40.2	37.5	14.8	14.7	15.0	12.9	10.4	10.0
Sex								
Male	13.9	12.9	3.8	3.8	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.3
Female	13.6	12.8	4.5	4.2	6.4	5.5	2.7	3.1
Race								
White	13.4	12.7	4.2	4.1	5.9	5.2	3.3	3.4
Black	17.5	16.0	3.8	3.5	7.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Family Income								
Under \$10,000	23.0	23.9	5.4	5.2	9.6	9.2	8.0	9.4
\$10,000 - 14,999	16.5	17.4	4.5	4.5	6.8	6.9	5.2	6.0
\$15,000 - 19,999	14.4	13.9	4.3	4.0	6.6	5.6	3.5	4.3
\$20,000 - 34,999	11.0	11.2	3.7	3.7	5.1	4.8	2.1	2.7
\$35,000 or more	9.4	8.9	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.7	1.6	1.6
Residence								
Within MSA	13.5	12.4	4.1	3.9	5.9	5.0	3.5	3.6
Outside MSA	14.4	14.4	4.2	4.5	6.4	5.9	3.8	4.0

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

In both 1983 and 1987, men were more likely than women to be unable to carry on their major activity due to chronic limitations. Blacks were more likely than Whites to experience either limitations or inability to carry on major activity.

CHART 39.

Percent distribution of persons unable to carry on major activity due to chronic limitations by selected characteristics: United States, 1983 and 1987



Source: See Table 39.

TABLE 40.

Degree of limitation as reported in health interviews
by income and race/ethnicity: United States, 1987

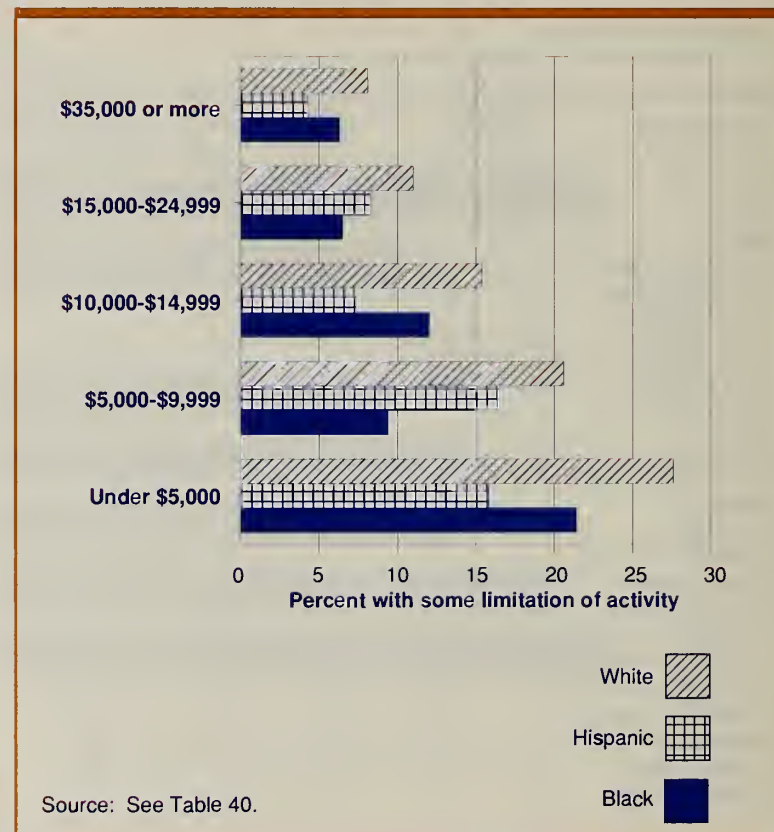
Income and race/ ethnicity	Population (1,000s)	With no limitation of activity	With Limitations		
			Not in major activity	In amount or kind of major activity	Unable to carry on major activity
			Percent of population		
All Incomes ¹	238,550	86.5	4.3	5.4	3.8
White	201,858	86.4	4.6	5.4	3.6
Black	28,947	85.6	3.1	5.7	5.5
Hispanic	18,788	91.4	2.3	3.3	3.0
Less than \$10,000	31,229	74.7	6.5	9.9	8.9
White	21,732	72.4	7.7	10.7	9.2
Black	8,225	78.6	4.3	8.5	8.6
Hispanic	3,572	84.2	3.7	5.2	6.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20,755	80.4	6.2	7.2	6.2
White	16,761	79.4	6.9	7.6	6.1
Black	3,340	83.5	3.3	6.0	7.2
Hispanic	2,281	90.5	2.0	3.6	3.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23,733	85.3	4.5	5.8	4.5
White	19,724	84.6	4.9	6.0	4.5
Black	3,378	88.0	2.7	5.0	4.4
Hispanic	2,364	92.6	1.6	3.0	2.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	61,689	89.3	3.6	4.5	2.5
White	54,444	89.0	3.8	4.7	2.5
Black	5,582	91.7	2.0	3.8	2.5
Hispanic	4,656	93.6	2.2	2.7	1.6
\$35,000 or more	69,169	92.2	3.2	3.3	1.3
White	62,748	91.9	3.3	3.4	1.3
Black	3,919	93.7	1.9	2.9	1.5
Hispanic	3,524	95.7	1.3	2.1	0.9

¹ Includes other races not specified, as well as those for whom income was not stated.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

CHART 40.

Persons with some limitation of activity by income
and race/ethnicity: United States, 1987



In 1987, income had a greater impact than race upon a person's limitation of activity. Those with annual incomes below \$10,000 suffered the greatest limitation of activity, and those with incomes at the \$35,000-plus level had the least.

TABLE 41.

Percent of overweight persons 25-74 years of age, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1960 to 1962, 1971 to 1974, and 1976 to 1980

Sex and age	All Races			White			Black		
	1960 -62	1971 -74	1976 -80	1960 -62	1971 -74	1976 -80	1960 -62	1971 -74	1976 -80
Percent of population									
Males									
25-74	24.8	26.0	26.7	25.1	26.0	26.7	24.1	27.6	30.9
25-34	22.0	23.6	20.4	21.4	23.6	20.9	34.3	26.1	17.5
35-44	23.2	29.4	28.9	22.4	28.9	28.2	28.6	39.3	40.9
45-54	28.1	27.6	31.0	29.3	28.2	30.2	18.5	22.4	41.4
55-64	27.2	21.8	28.1	28.2	24.9	28.6	20.1	25.6	26.0
65-74	23.8	23.0	25.2	24.8	23.1	25.8	11.7*	21.6	26.4
Females									
25-74	29.6	29.4	29.8	27.3	27.4	27.5	47.3	48.7	49.8
25-34	15.9	17.6	20.0	13.9	15.9	17.9	29.6	31.5	33.5
35-44	24.4	27.3	27.0	21.2	24.5	24.8	46.1	49.9	40.8
45-54	30.9	32.3	32.5	28.5	29.9	29.9	47.8	53.5	61.2
55-64	43.6	38.5	37.0	40.5	36.6	34.8	71.4	58.7	59.4
65-74	43.3	38.0	38.5	43.2	37.0	36.5	47.8 ¹	49.2	60.8

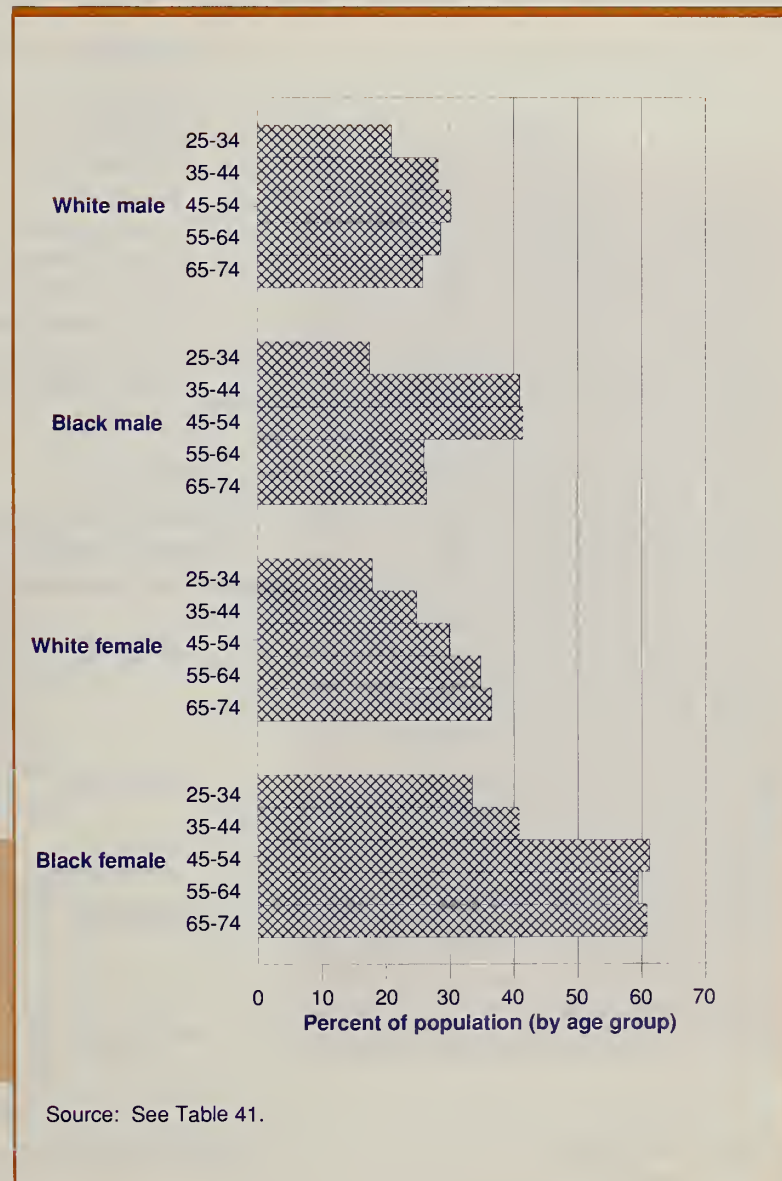
¹ Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

Notes: Overweight is defined for men as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.8 kilograms per square meter, and for women as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.3 kilograms per square meter. These cut points were used because they represent the sex-specific 85th percentiles for persons 20-29 years of age in the 1976-80 National Health and Nutrition Examination

Except for black males, overweight levels have remained relatively constant across race and sex. Regardless of age, black females were more likely than white females to be overweight.

CHART 41.

Percent of overweight persons 25-74 years of age, by race, sex and age: United States, 1976 to 1980



In 1965, more than one-half of adult males and one-third of adult females smoked cigarettes, but this gender differential has decreased substantially. Smoking among males declined at a much greater rate than among females. In 1987, about 32 percent of men and about 27 percent of women were cigarette smokers. While black men were more likely to be smokers than their white counterparts, the percent of women interviewed who said they were currently smoking was relatively equal by race in 1987.

TABLE 42.

Percent of persons 20 years of age¹ and over who smoked cigarettes by sex and race: United States, selected years, 1965 to 1987

(Percent of persons)										
Sex and Race	Current smoker ²					Former smoker				
	1965	1976	1980 ³	1985	1987	1965	1976	1980 ³	1985	1987
White Males	51.3	41.0	37.1	31.8	30.7	21.2	30.7	31.9	34.7	32.6
Black Males	59.6	50.1	44.9	40.7	40.3	12.6	20.2	20.6	24.4	22.2
White Females	34.5	32.4	30.0	28.3	27.3	8.5	14.6	16.3	19.7	18.9
Black Females	32.7	34.7	30.6	31.7	27.9	5.9	10.2	11.8	13.4	13.2

¹ Age adjusted.
² A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.
³ Based on data for the last 6 months of 1980.

Note: Excludes unknown smoking status.

Source: *Health, United States*, 1987 and 1988. National Center for Health Statistics.
 DHHS Pub. Nos. (PHS) 88-1232 and 89-1232.

CHART 42.

Percent of current/former cigarette smokers by sex and race: United States, 1965 and 1987

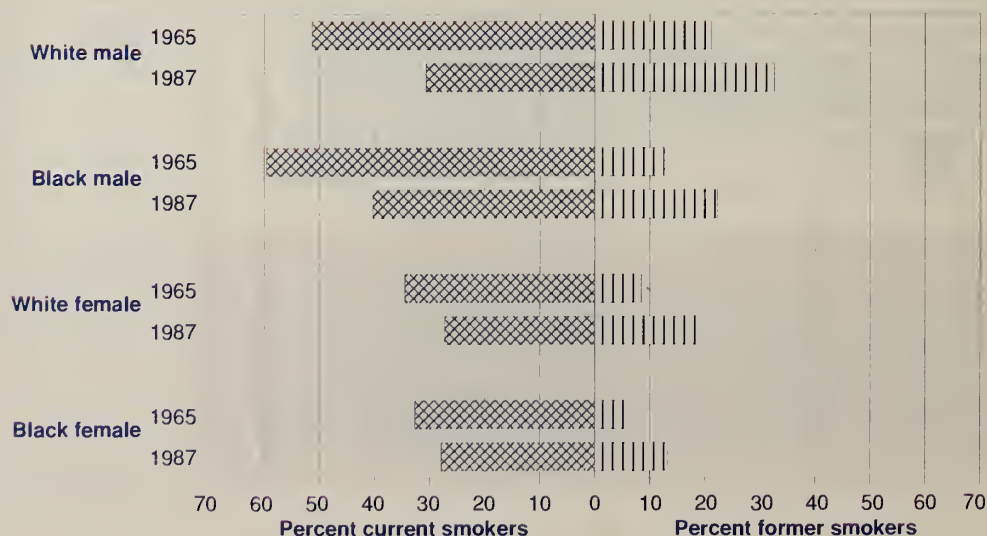


TABLE 43.

Cigarettes smoked per day by persons 20 years of age¹ and over, by sex and race: United States, selected years, 1965 to 1985

Sex and Race	Less than 15				25 or more			
	1965	1976	1980 ²	1985	1965	1976	1980 ²	1985
White Males	27.7	22.3	20.0	21.7	26.0	33.3	37.3	36.6
Black Males	49.8	43.7	48.4	52.9	8.6	10.8	13.8	10.7
White Females	43.7	34.3	30.7	32.8	13.3	20.9	25.2	22.7
Black Females	70.3	64.5	61.1	61.2	4.6	5.6	8.6	6.6

¹Age adjusted.
²Based on data for the last 6 months of 1980.
³A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.

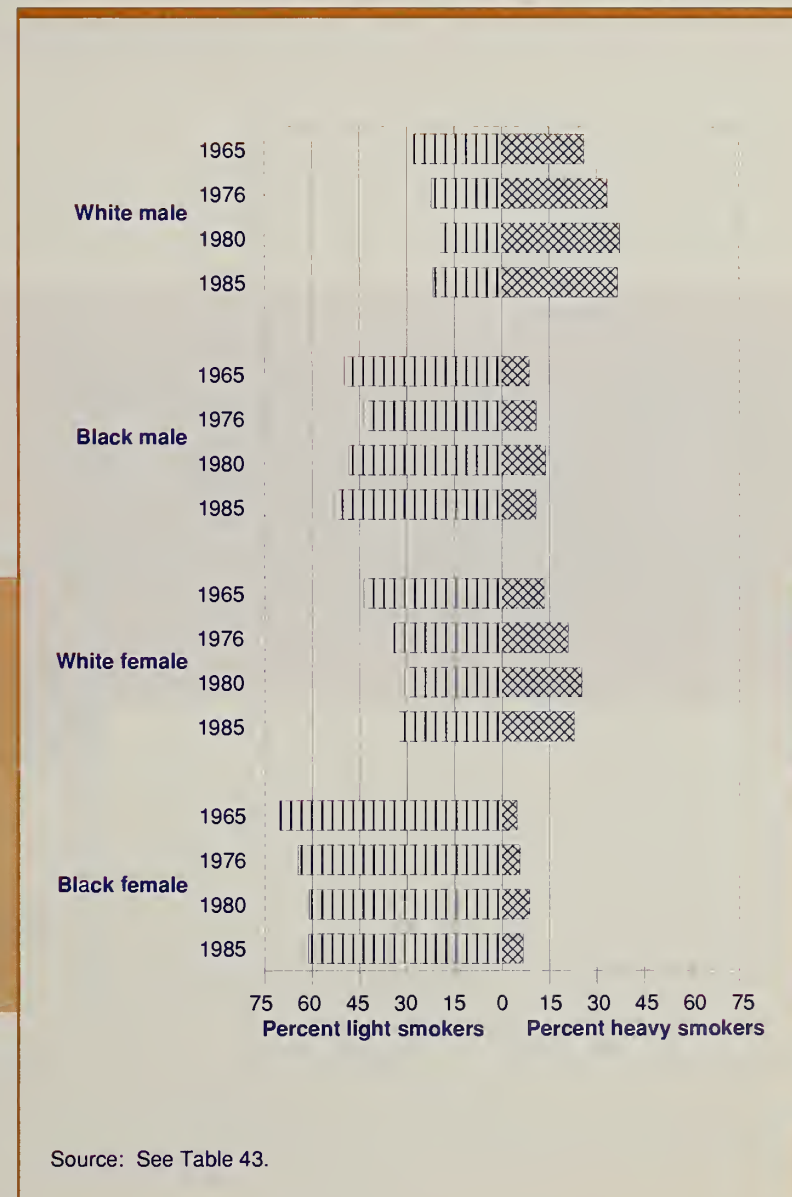
Note: Excludes unknown amount smoked.

Source: *Health, United States, 1987*. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 88-1232.

Between 1965 and 1985, white men and women surveyed who smoked were more likely to be heavy smokers (25 or more cigarettes per day) than their black counterparts. Trend data indicate a general decline in the percentage of light smokers (less than 15 cigarettes per day) among those who smoke--regardless of race or gender.

CHART 43.

Light and heavy cigarette smokers by sex and race: United States, selected years, 1965 to 1985



Black males under age 55 were more likely to have high cholesterol levels than their white counterparts. Levels tended to be progressive with age for both white and black women, but older white females were much more likely to have elevated levels than older black females. Serum cholesterol levels decreased for most groups between 1960 and 1976.

TABLE 44.

Percent of persons 25-74 years of age with high-risk serum cholesterol levels, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1960 to 1962, 1971 to 1974, and 1976 to 1980

(Percent of population)									
Sex and Age	All Races			White			Black		
	1960 - 62	1971 - 74	1976 - 80	1960 - 62	1971 - 74	1976 - 80	1960 - 62	1971 - 74	1976 - 80
Males									
25-74	24.1	22.1	20.1	25.1	22.0	20.1	17.1	22.7	23.4
25-34	23.6	22.7	19.2	24.7	22.8	18.7	16.3	22.3	24.8
35-44	26.3	22.6	20.5	27.7	22.2	20.1	13.4	23.7	24.5
45-54	25.3	24.1	20.1	26.1	24.6	20.8	21.1	20.4	25.3
55-64	22.8	19.5	22.0	23.9	19.3	22.4	13.7	23.0	22.1
65-74	20.8	19.9	18.1	20.7	19.5	18.4	22.9*	25.8	16.6
Females									
25-74	29.3	24.0	23.3	29.7	23.9	23.4	26.8	24.6	22.3
25-34	17.5	17.2	18.2	17.3	16.9	18.4	20.8	19.4	15.6
35-44	16.5	12.9	13.4	16.7	12.7	13.3	15.5	14.1	14.3
45-54	27.4	24.3	22.9	27.5	24.1	22.7	29.9	27.2	25.8
55-64	48.5	35.5	35.3	50.6	35.8	35.6	29.1	34.4	32.0
65-74	50.8	40.0	34.3	51.2	40.6	34.8	50.1 ¹	35.1	29.5

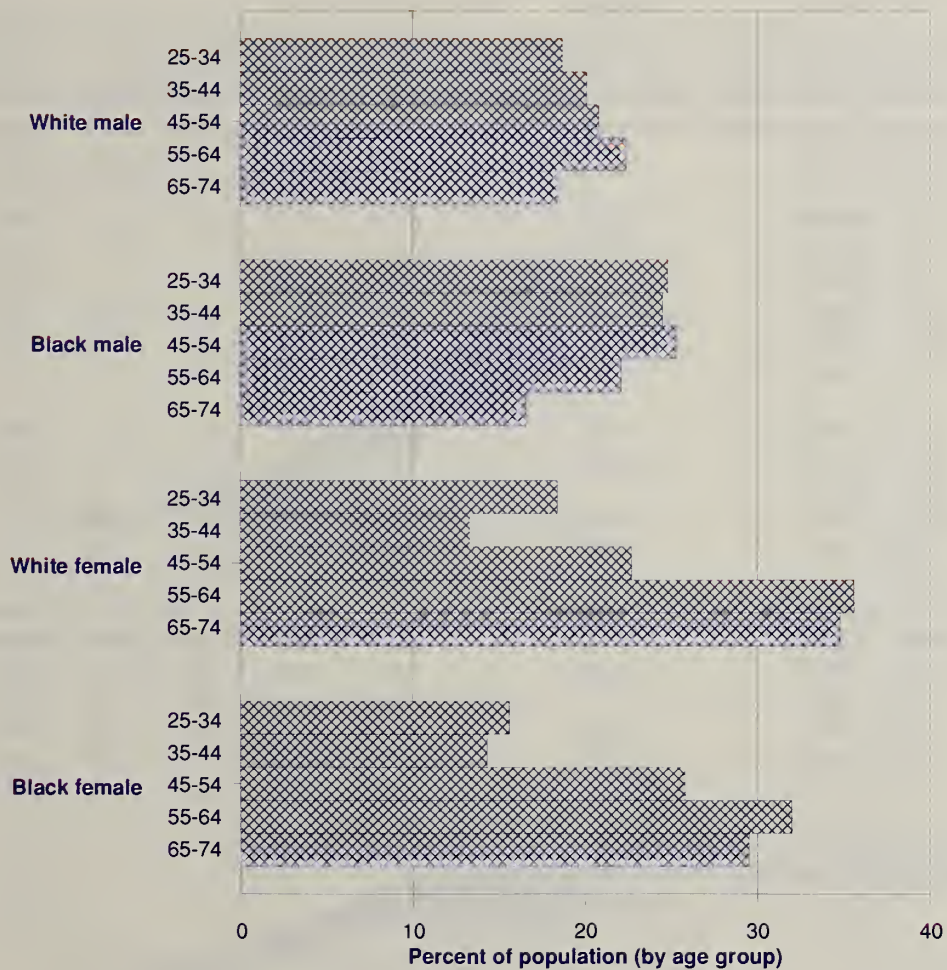
¹Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

Note: High-risk serum cholesterol levels are defined by age-specific cut points of the cholesterol distribution: 20-29 years of age, greater than 220 milligrams per deciliter; 30-39 years of age, greater than 240 mg per deciliter; and 40 years of age and over, greater than 260 mg per deciliter. Risk levels defined by the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference on lowering blood cholesterol, December 10, 1984. Statistics for the 25-74 year group are age-adjusted.

Source: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

CHART 44.

Percent of persons 25-74 years of age with high-risk serum cholesterol levels, by race, sex, and age: United States, 1976 to 1980



Source: See Table 44.

TABLE 45.

**Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to age, sex, and race/ethnicity:
United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988**

	Number of cases, by year of report					1988 cases per 100,000 population ²	Percent Distribution				
	All Years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1988		All Years	1982	1984	1986	1988
Total³	77,883	664	4,449	13,174	27,975	12.61	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whites	45,846	359	2,699	7,890	15,581		58.9	54.1	60.7	59.9	55.7
Minorities⁴	32,037	305	1,750	5,284	12,394		41.1	45.9	39.3	40.1	44.3
Blacks	21,092	210	1,115	3,383	8,326		27.1	31.6	25.1	25.7	29.8
Hispanics	10,220	93	604	1,781	3,789		13.1	14.0	13.6	13.5	13.5
Other Races	725	2	31	120	279		0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0
Males:											
13 Years and over³	70,239	603	4,122	12,025	24,688	28.56	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	43,696	345	2,610	7,577	14,680	21.42	62.2	57.2	63.3	63.0	59.5
Minorities⁴	26,543	258	1,512	4,448	10,008		37.8	42.8	36.7	37.0	40.5
Black	16,950	173	945	2,757	6,521	67.85	24.1	28.7	22.9	22.9	26.4
Hispanic	8,944	83	536	1,584	3,246	52.34	12.7	13.8	13.0	13.2	13.1
Other Races	649	2	31	107	241		0.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0
Females:											
13 Years and over³	6,423	48	277	963	2,797	3.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,856	9	79	271	776	1.07	28.9	18.8	28.5	28.1	27.7
Minorities⁴	4,567	39	198	692	2,021		71.1	81.3	71.5	71.9	72.
Black	3,467	32	141	520	1,540	14.00	54.0	66.7	50.9	54.0	55.1
Hispanic	1,034	7	57	160	449	7.03	16.1	14.6	20.6	16.6	16.1
Other Races	66	0	0	12	32		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1
Children											
Under 13 Years³	1,221	13	50	186	490	1.17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	294	5	10	42	125	0.43	24.1	38.5	20.0	22.6	25.5
Minorities⁴	927	8	40	144	365		75.9	61.5	80.0	77.4	74.5
Black	675	5	29	106	265	4.08	55.3	38.5	58.0	57.0	54.1
Hispanic	242	3	11	37	94	2.19	19.8	23.1	22.0	19.9	19.2
Other Races	10	0	0	1	6		0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2

¹ Includes cases during 1982 through 1988, as well as cases prior to 1982.
² Resident population as of mid-1988, based on extrapolation from 1980-1985 data from the Bureau of the Census.
³ Includes all other races not shown separately.
⁴ Category includes Blacks, Hispanics, and others.

Notes: Excludes residents of U.S. territories.

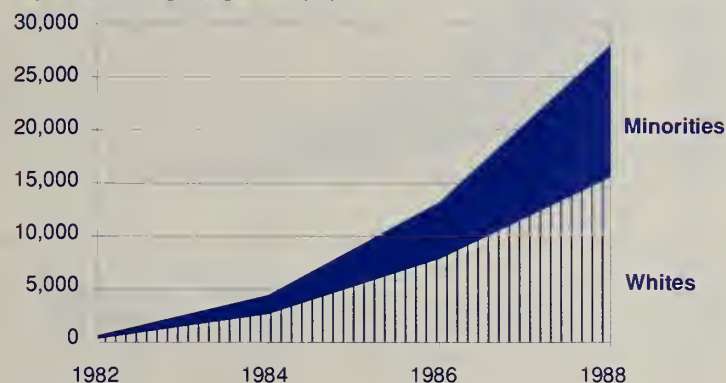
Source: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program, compiled from *Health, United States, 1988*, table 40, page 82. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

During the 1980s, minorities have been more likely to be at risk for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) than has been the case for their white counterparts: about 40 percent of both AIDS cases and AIDS deaths reported during 1982 through 1988 have been among Blacks, Hispanics, or other minority groups. As has been the case in the general population, about 8 of every 10 minority AIDS cases or AIDS deaths have been among males, 13 years of age or over.

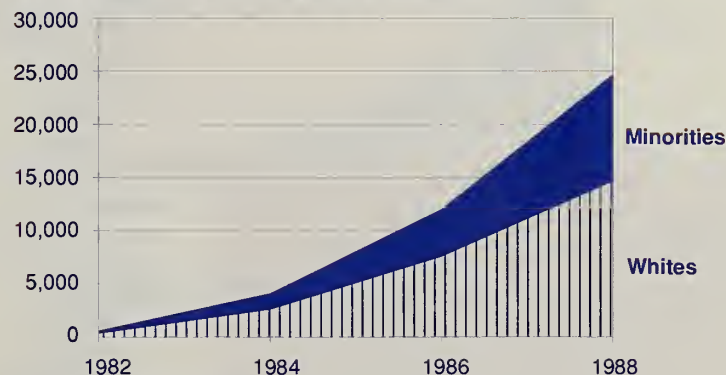
CHART 45.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases and deaths according to race/ethnicity, among the general population and among men: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988.

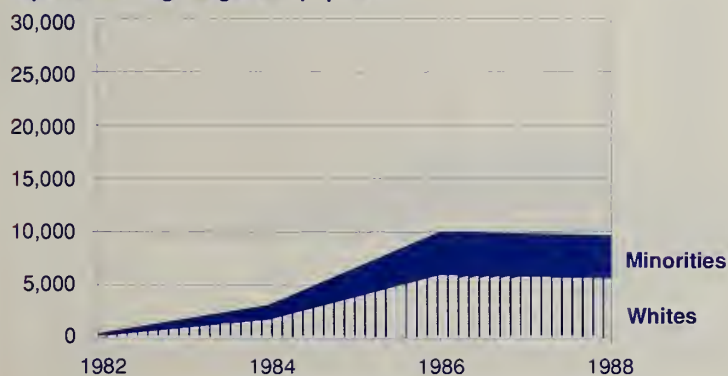
Number of AIDS cases reported among the general population



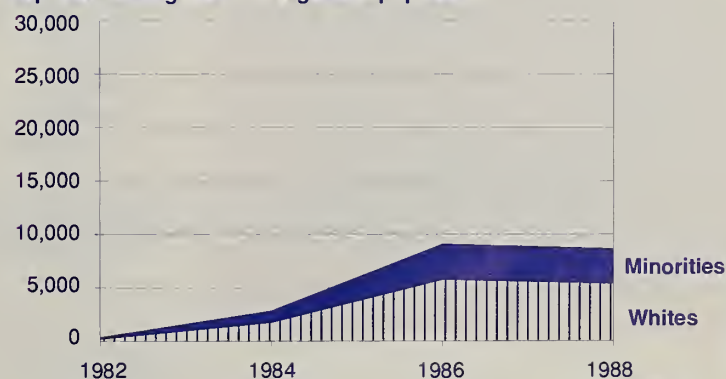
Number of AIDS cases reported among men in the general population



Number of AIDS deaths reported among the general population



Number of AIDS deaths reported among men in the general population



Source: See Tables 45, 46.

Between 1982 and 1988, the number of reported cases and deaths from acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) for women and children increased at or above the corresponding rate for their male counterparts: for women, about 70 percent of both reported cases and deaths from AIDS were among minorities; for children, about 75 percent of both reported cases and deaths from AIDS were among minorities.

TABLE 46.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) deaths, according to age, sex, and race/ethnicity: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988

	Number of deaths, by year of death					Percent Distribution				
	All Years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1988	All Years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1988
Total²	43,790	431	3,122	10,010	9,657	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whites	25,663	210	1,812	6,025	5,659	58.6	48.7	58.0	60.2	58.6
Minority ³	18,127	221	1,310	3,985	3,998	41.4	51.3	42.0	38.9	41.4
Blacks	12,257	147	846	2,604	2,861	28.0	34.1	27.1	26.0	29.6
Hispanics	5,503	72	435	1,305	1,044	12.6	16.7	13.9	13.0	10.8
Other Races	367	2	29	76	93	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
Males:										
13 years and over ²	39,551	384	2,849	9,107	8,651	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	24,408	197	1,751	5,765	5,354	61.7	51.3	61.5	63.3	61.9
Minority ³	15,143	187	1,098	3,342	3,297	38.3	48.7	38.5	36.7	38.1
Black	9,957	121	691	2,123	2,294	25.2	31.5	24.3	23.3	26.5
Hispanic	4,861	65	380	1,154	920	12.3	16.9	13.3	12.7	10.6
Other Races	325	1	27	65	83	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.0
Females:										
13 years and over ²	3,542	36	228	767	870	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,072	9	53	230	263	30.3	25.0	23.2	30.0	30.2
Minority ³	2,470	27	175	537	607	69.7	75.0	76.8	70.0	69.8
Black	1,932	20	129	408	496	54.5	55.6	56.6	53.2	57.0
Hispanic	505	6	44	120	103	14.3	16.7	19.3	15.6	11.8
Other Races	33	1	2	9	8	0.9	2.8	0.9	1.2	0.9
Children:										
Under 13 Years ²	697	11	45	136	136	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	183	4	8	30	42	26.3	36.4	17.8	22.1	30.9
Minority ³	514	7	37	106	94	73.7	63.6	82.2	77.9	69.1
Black	368	6	26	73	71	52.8	54.5	57.8	53.7	52.2
Hispanic	137	1	11	31	21	19.7	9.1	24.4	22.8	15.4
Other Races	9	0	0	2	2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5

¹ Includes deaths during 1982 through 1988, as well as deaths prior to 1982.

² Includes all other races not shown separately.

³ Category includes Blacks, Hispanics, and others.

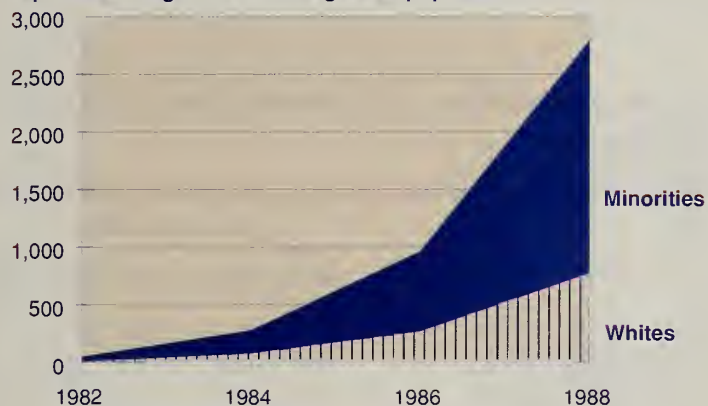
Notes: Excludes residents of U.S. territories.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program, compiled from *Health, United States, 1988*, table 41, page 83. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

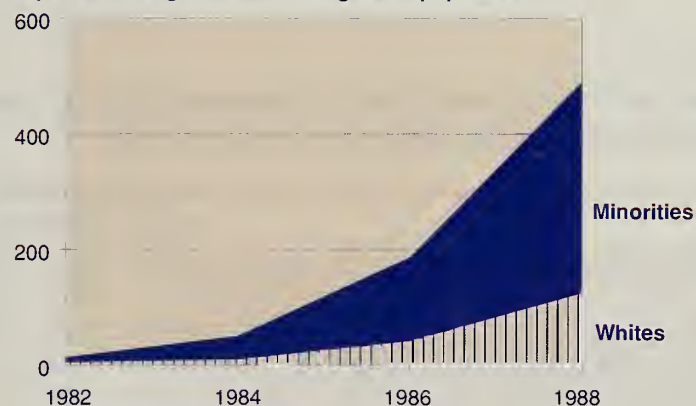
CHART 46.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases and deaths according to race/ethnicity, among women and children: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988

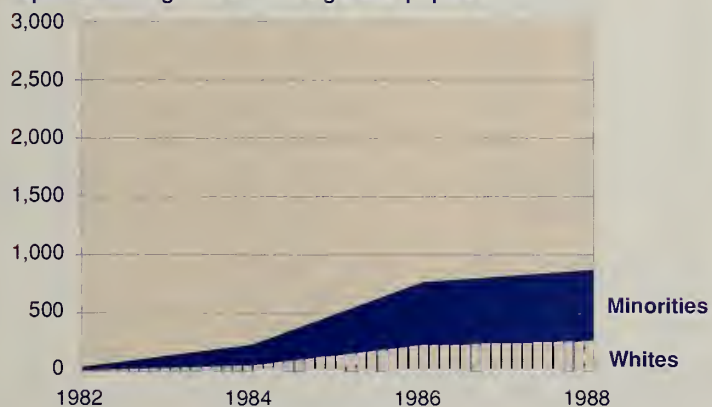
Number of AIDS cases reported among women in the general population



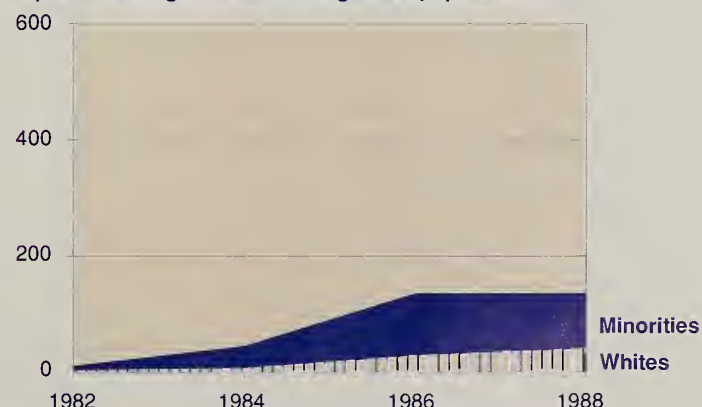
Number of AIDS cases reported among children in the general population



Number of AIDS deaths reported among women in the general population



Number of AIDS deaths reported among children in the general population



Source: See Tables 45, 46.

TABLE 47.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to gender and transmission category:
United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988

Gender and Transmission Category	All Years ¹	Number of cases, by year of report							Percent Distribution				
		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	All Years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1988
Male	70,239	603	1,898	4,122	7,581	12,025	19,136	24,688	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male Homosexual/Bisexual	48,198	394	1,267	2,869	5,443	8,541	13,501	16,033	68.6	65.3	69.6	71.0	64.9
Intravenous Drug Use	11,228	98	288	606	1,113	1,748	2,678	4,680	16.0	16.3	14.7	14.5	19.0
Both of the Above	5,421	56	199	408	589	972	1,505	1,680	7.7	9.3	9.9	8.1	6.8
Sum of following 4 categories:	5,392	55	144	239	436	764	1,452	2,295	7.7	9.1	5.8	6.4	9.3
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	724	7	12	33	71	120	214	267	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1
Heterosexual ²	516	0	2	12	22	61	166	273	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1
Transfusion	1,236	2	16	30	107	200	410	471	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.9
Other or undetermined ³	2,916	46	114	164	236	383	682	1,284	4.2	7.6	4.0	3.2	5.2
Female	6,423	48	141	277	523	963	1,668	2,797	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intravenous Drug Use	3,314	23	80	167	279	474	824	1,462	51.6	47.9	60.3	49.2	52.3
Heterosexual ²	1,607	7	21	45	107	272	448	706	25.0	14.6	16.2	28.2	25.2
Sum of following 3 categories:	1,502	18	40	65	137	217	396	629	23.4	37.5	23.5	22.5	22.5
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	20	0	0	2	3	5	4	6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2
Transfusion	701	4	10	23	58	100	211	295	10.9	8.3	8.3	10.4	10.5
Other or undetermined ³	781	14	30	40	76	112	181	328	12.2	29.2	14.4	11.6	11.7

¹ Includes cases during 1982 through 1988, as well as cases prior to 1982.

² Includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or at risk of HIV infection.

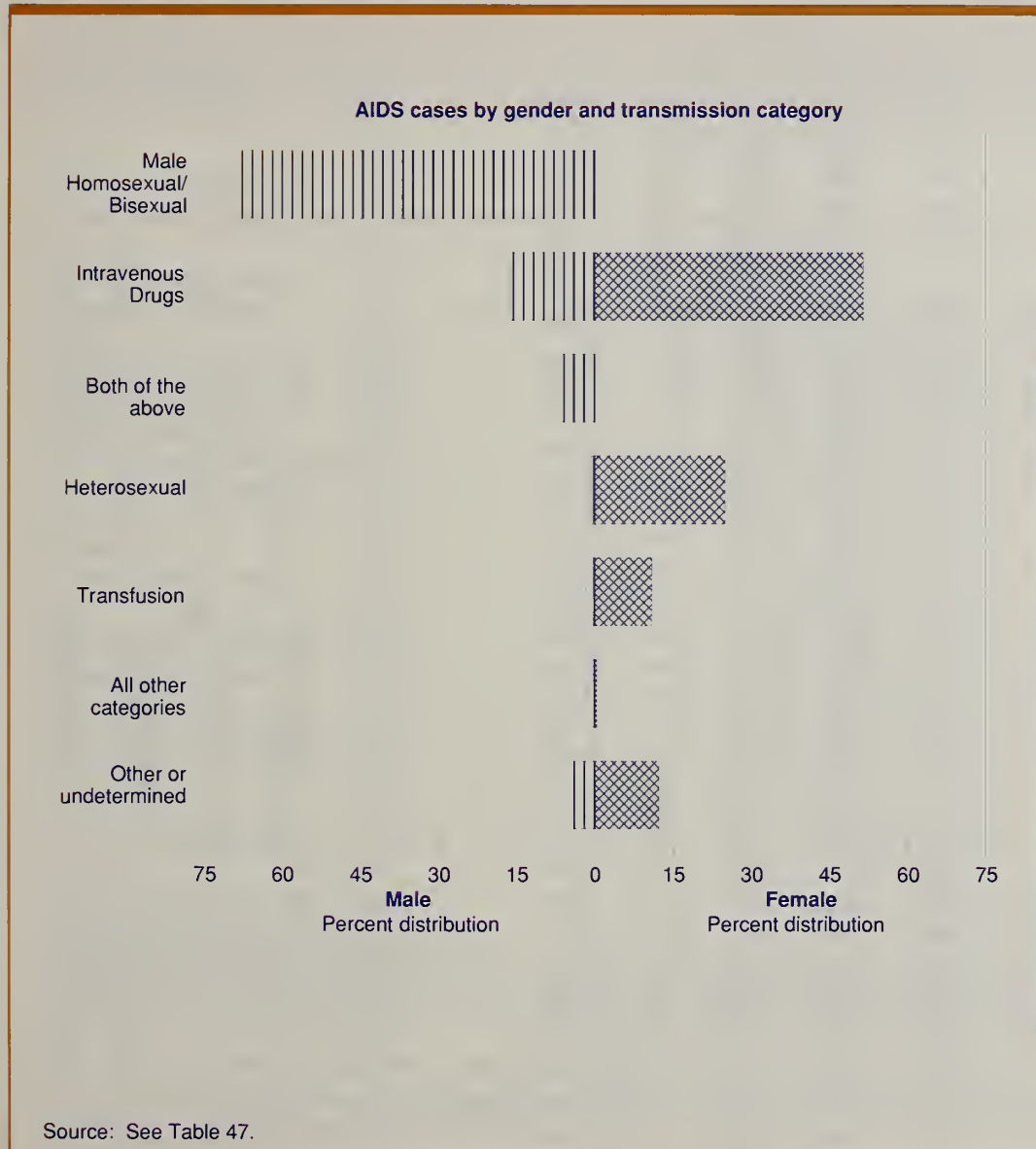
³ Includes those born in Caribbean/African countries, as well as persons for whom risk information is incomplete (because of death, refusal to be interviewed, or loss of followup)

Notes: Excludes residents of U.S. territories.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program, compiled from *Health, United States, 1987*. National Center for Health Statistics, table 42 page 84 DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

CHART 47.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to gender and transmission category: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988



Men have been more likely to be at risk for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) via male homosexual/bisexual encounters than has been the case for women during the 1980s. Between 1982 and 1988, women reported intravenous drugs as the most frequent transmission category for AIDS cases; heterosexual encounters were listed as the second most frequently occurring source of transmission among women.

TABLE 48.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race/ethnicity and transmission category: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988

Race/Ethnic Group and Transmission Category	All Years ¹	Number of cases, by year of report							Percent Distribution				
		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	All Years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1988
Total²	76,662	651	2,039	4,399	8,104	12,988	20,804	27,485	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male Homosexual/Bisexual	48,198	394	1,267	2,869	5,443	8,541	13,501	16,033	62.9	60.5	65.2	65.8	58.3
Intravenous Drug Use	14,542	121	368	773	1,392	2,222	3,502	6,142	19.0	18.6	17.6	17.1	22.3
Both of the Above	5,421	56	199	408	589	972	1,505	1,680	7.1	8.6	9.3	7.5	6.1
Sum of following 4 categories:	8,501	80	205	349	680	1,253	2,296	3,630	11.1	12.3	7.9	9.6	13.2
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	744	7	12	35	74	125	218	273	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
Heterosexual ⁴	2,123	7	23	57	129	333	594	979	2.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	3.6
Transfusion	1,937	6	26	53	165	300	621	766	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.8
Other or undetermined ⁵	3,697	60	144	204	312	495	863	1,612	4.8	9.2	4.6	3.8	5.9
White	45,552	354	1,175	2,689	4,987	7,848	12,922	15,456	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male Homosexual/Bisexual	35,451	279	929	2,162	4,083	6,253	10,033	11,603	77.8	78.8	80.4	79.7	75.1
Intravenous Drug Use	3,041	31	71	145	251	406	816	1,317	6.7	8.8	5.4	5.2	8.5
Both of the Above	3,388	25	124	265	376	646	971	974	7.4	7.1	9.9	8.2	6.3
Sum of following 4 categories:	3,672	19	51	117	277	543	1,102	1,562	8.1	5.4	4.4	6.9	10.1
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	631	7	11	25	63	113	187	225	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.5
Heterosexual ⁴	647	1	2	16	31	93	196	308	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.0
Transfusion	1,446	5	21	40	127	232	469	552	3.2	1.4	1.5	3.0	3.6
Other or undetermined ⁵	948	6	17	36	56	105	250	477	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	3.1
Minority³	31,110	297	864	1,710	3,117	5,140	7,882	12,029	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male Homosexual/Bisexual	12,747	115	338	707	1,360	2,288	3,468	4,430	41.0	38.7	41.3	44.5	36.8
Intravenous Drug Use	11,501	90	297	628	1,141	1,816	2,686	4,825	37.0	30.3	36.7	35.3	40.1
Both of the Above	2,033	31	75	143	213	326	534	706	6.5	10.4	8.4	6.3	5.9
Sum of following 4 categories:	4,829	61	154	232	403	710	1,194	2,068	15.5	20.5	13.6	13.8	17.2
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	113	0	1	10	11	12	31	48	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4
Heterosexual ⁴	1,476	6	21	41	98	240	398	671	4.7	2.0	2.4	4.7	5.6
Transfusion	491	1	5	13	37	68	152	214	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.8
Other or undetermined ⁵	2,749	54	127	168	256	390	613	1,135	8.8	18.2	9.8	7.6	9.4
Black	20,417	205	541	1,086	2,005	3,227	5,199	8,061	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male Homosexual/Bisexual	7,616	77	192	399	794	1,321	2,083	2,727	37.3	37.6	36.7	40.3	33.8
Intravenous Drug Use	7,796	55	180	404	747	1,191	1,853	3,355	38.2	26.8	37.2	36.3	41.6
Both of the Above	1,416	17	44	94	142	228	380	507	6.9	8.3	8.7	7.0	6.3
Sum of following 4 categories:	3,589	56	125	189	322	537	883	1,472	17.6	27.3	17.4	16.6	18.3
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	50	0	0	5	4	5	12	24	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
Heterosexual ⁴	1,038	4	11	23	73	160	293	474	5.1	2.0	2.1	4.9	5.9
Transfusion	313	0	2	10	27	44	92	138	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.7
Other or Undetermined ⁵	2,188	52	112	151	218	328	486	836	10.7	25.4	13.9	10.0	10.4

Minorities have been more likely to be at risk for AIDS via intravenous drug use than their white counterparts

TABLE 48.(continued)

Race/Ethnic Group and Transmission Category	All Years ¹	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	All Years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1988
Hispanic	9,978	90	305	593	1,055	1,744	2,470	3,695	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male Homosexual/Bisexual	4,643	37	137	286	526	882	1,235	1,523	46.5	41.1	48.2	50.6	41.2
Intravenous Drug Use	3,639	34	113	222	386	613	822	1,443	36.5	37.8	37.4	35.1	39.1
Both of the Above	589	14	29	47	69	95	140	194	5.9	15.6	7.9	5.4	5.3
Sum of following 4 categories:	1,107	5	26	38	74	154	273	535	11.1	5.6	6.4	8.8	14.5
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	49	0	1	4	7	5	12	20	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Heterosexual ⁴	419	2	10	18	25	77	102	184	4.2	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.0
Transfusion	132	1	2	2	7	19	42	59	1.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.6
Other or undetermined ⁵	507	2	13	14	35	53	117	272	5.1	2.2	2.4	3.0	7.4
Other	715	2	18	31	57	119	213	273	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male Homosexual/Bisexual	488	1	9	22	40	85	150	180	68.3	50.0	71.0	71.4	65.9
Intravenous Drug Use	66	1	4	2	8	12	11	27	9.2	50.0	6.5	10.1	9.9
Both of the Above	28	0	2	2	2	3	14	5	3.9	0.0	6.5	2.5	1.8
Sum of following 4 categories:	133	0	3	5	7	19	38	61	18.6	0.0	16.1	16.0	22.3
Hemophilia/coag. disorder	14	0	0	1	0	2	7	4	2.0	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.5
Heterosexual ⁴	19	0	0	0	0	3	3	13	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.8
Transfusion	46	0	1	1	4	5	18	17	6.4	0.0	3.2	4.2	6.2
Other or undetermined ⁵	54	0	2	3	3	9	10	27	7.6	0.0	9.7	7.6	9.9

¹ Includes cases prior to 1982.

² Includes all other races not shown separately.

³ Category includes Blacks, Hispanics, and others.

⁴ Includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or at risk of HIV infection.

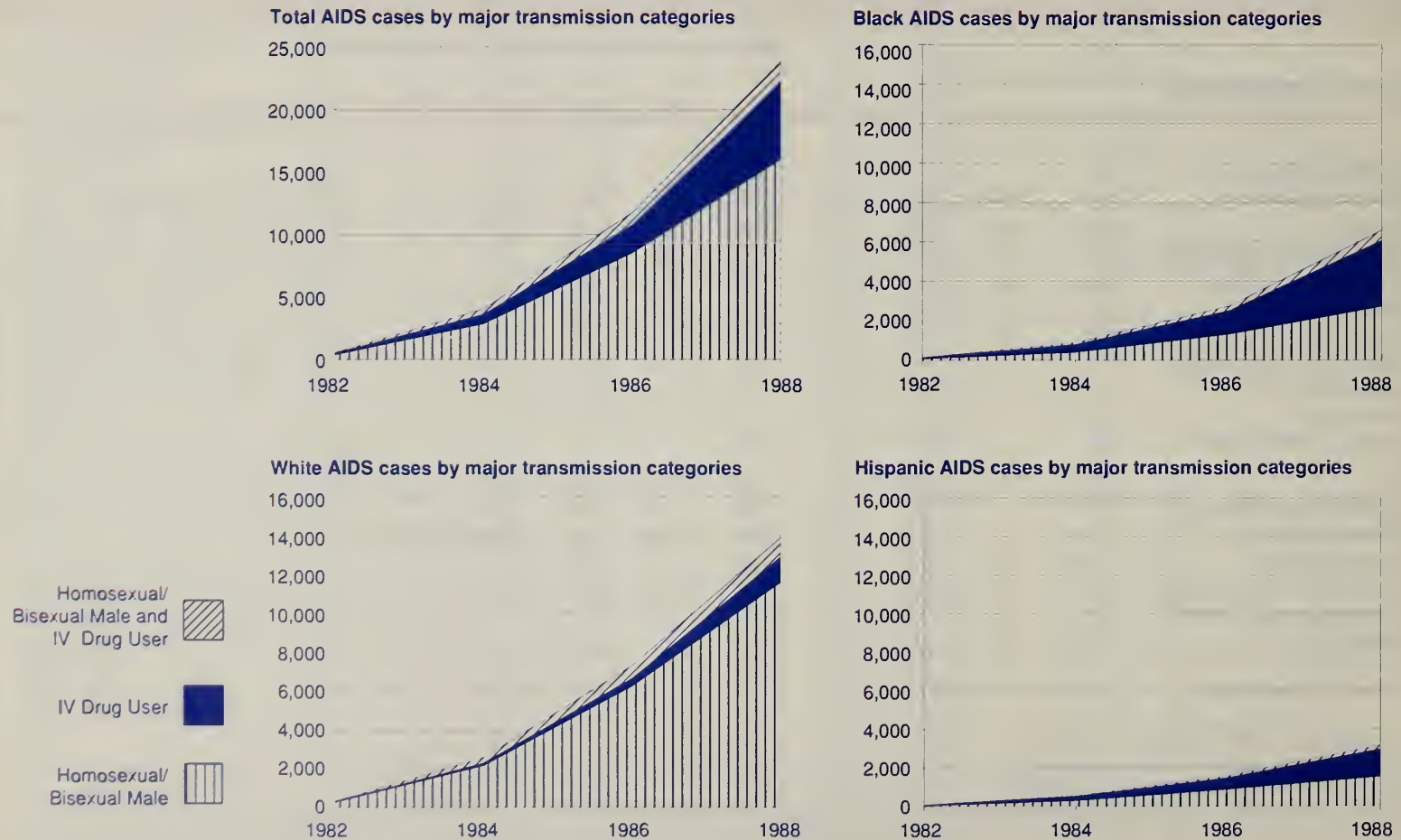
⁵ Includes those born in Caribbean/African countries, as well as persons for whom risk information is incomplete (because of death, refusal to be interviewed, or loss of followup).

Notes: Based on reporting by State health departments. Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are as of December 31, 1987.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program, compiled from *Health, United States*, 1987, table 42, page 84. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

CHART 48.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race/ethnicity and transmission category: United States, selected years, 1982 to 1988



Source. See Table 48.

CHAPTER 4

Utilization of Health Services

In 1987, family income was positively related to the frequency of physician and dental visits, but negatively related to the number of hospital discharges and the length of hospital stay. Whites obtained more out-of-hospital physician and dental services on average than Blacks (Tables 49, 50, and 58). Patients from upper income families and Whites were more likely than patients from lower income families and Blacks to seek medical care in the physician's office and by telephone (Table 56).

In 1987, only marginal differences existed by race and family income level with regard to the percent of respondents reporting no physician visit in the past two years. The percent of females with no physician visits was less than that for males, and by 1987 the gap increased from approximately 4.5 to 7.3 percentage points (Table 51).

During the years 1976 to 1980, black women at all ages were more likely to have elevated blood pressure than were white women. Black men, overall, were more likely than white men to have hypertension but not in the age groups 25-34 and 45-54 (Table 57).

Between 1980 and 1985, the annual number of visits to a physician's office increased slightly from 2.63 to 2.71. In both 1980 and 1985, the number of visits per person per year to a physician's office was greater for Whites than for other races (Table 55).

Between 1976 and 1982, the percent of ever-married women using some form of contraception remained relatively constant at 67 percent for Whites and 57 percent for Blacks (Table 52).

In 1986, about 60 percent of black, Hispanic, and American Indian women as well as about 75 to 80 percent of both white and Asian women gave birth to children for whom they began prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy (Table 53).

In 1985, while more than 60 percent of white children were reported to have been immunized against 6 of 7 common childhood diseases, less than half of children of other races received immunization against any of the 7 diseases (Table 54).

For the 65 years and over age group, nursing and personal care home utilization rates for Whites exceeded those for Blacks between 1983 and 1985, however black utilization rates for both the 75-84 and 85+ age groups have displayed substantial increases since 1963 (Table 62).

For all age groups, Whites had lower admission rates to State and county mental hospitals in 1980, the differential being greatest for persons aged 25-44 years. Although admission rates for preadult disorders were nearly equal for Whites and minorities, they were considerably higher for minorities in two diagnoses: schizophrenia and alcoholism. For no category of mental disorder did females have higher rates than males. Minorities admitted to State and county mental hospitals were more likely to be diagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia, while Whites were more often designated as having drug, alcohol, or affective-depressive disorders (Tables 63, 64, and 66).

In 1981, minority persons discharged from psychiatric inpatient units of general hospitals were more likely than Whites to have been diagnosed as schizophrenic. The situation is reversed for affective-depressive disorders; Whites discharged from psychiatric inpatient units were more likely than minorities to have been diagnosed as suffering from depression (Table 65).

Among persons reporting to selected hospital emergency rooms for drug abuse in 1987, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than Whites and patients of other races to be drug dependent. Minority

episodes comprised 51.9 percent of all drug abuse episodes and accounted for more than half the mentioned misuse of narcotic analgesics, hallucinogens, cocaine, marijuana, and unknown substances.

In 1987, medical examiner's reports from selected autopsies indicate that drug abuse caused or contributed to a disproportionate number of deaths among minorities, young or middle-aged adults, and older white women (Tables 69 and 70).

In 1987, income was positively related to the frequency of physician and dental visits; it was negatively related to the number of hospital discharges as well as the length of hospital stay.

TABLE 49.
Physician and dentist visits and hospital discharges and episodes, by race and family income: United States, 1987¹

Race/ethnicity/ Family Income	Physician Contacts		Dentist Visits		Hospital Episodes (Average number)	
	Number/ person/year	% persons with 1 or more visits	Number/ person/year	% persons with 1 or more visits	discharges/ 1,000 pop./year	days in hospital/ episode
Total	5.4	76.6	2.0	56.3	96.5	6.7
Race						
White	5.5	77.1	2.1	58.4	94.8	6.6
Black	5.1	75.1	1.3	42.6	117.4	8.0
Income						
Under \$10,000	6.8	77.4	1.3	41.0	143.7	7.6
\$10,000-14,999	5.6	74.1	1.3	42.7	132.6	7.2
\$15,000-19,999	5.2	73.6	1.6	49.3	102.4	6.8
\$20,000-34,999	5.2	76.6	2.2	59.0	87.9	6.5
\$35,000 or more	5.4	79.4	2.7	71.8	77.1	6.2

¹Dentist visits data are for 1986.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

CHART 49.
Physician contacts, dental visits, and hospital episodes by race and income: United States, 1987

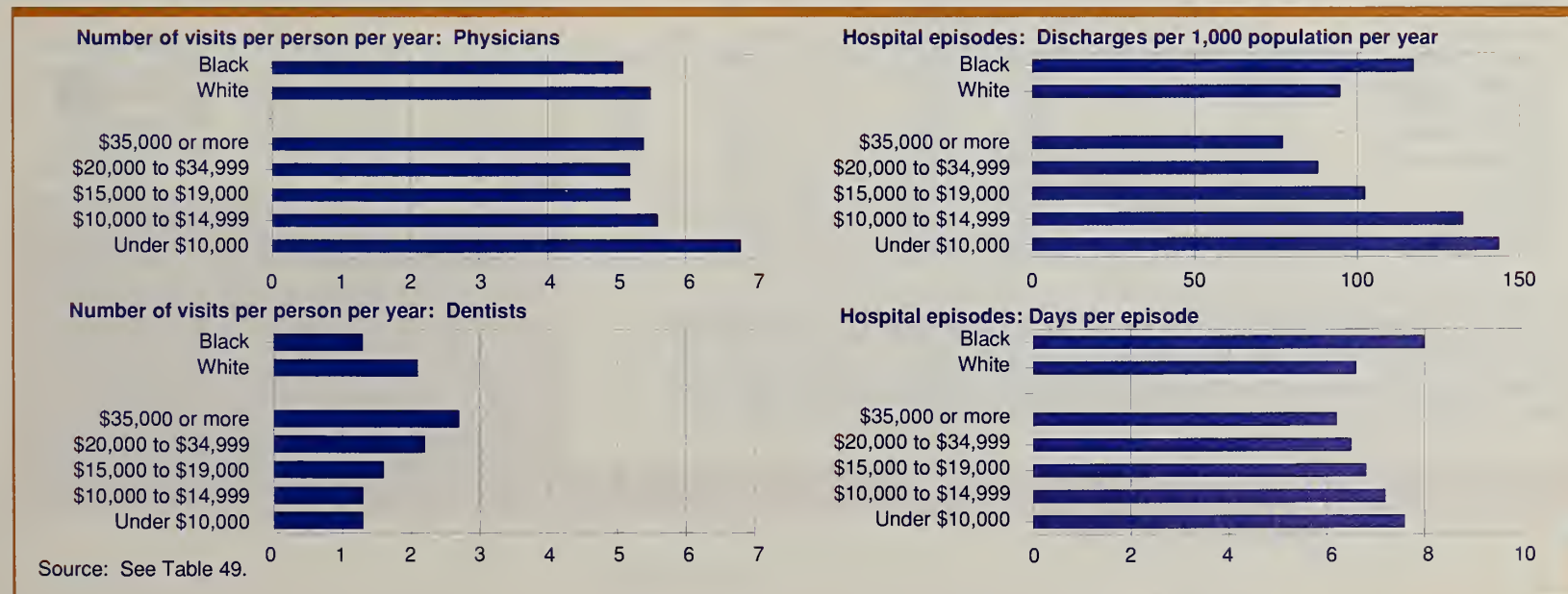


TABLE 50.

Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, by selected characteristics: United States, 1981 and 1987

Selected characteristic ¹	Discharges		Days of care		Average Length of stay	
	1981	1987	1981	1987	1981	1987
	Per 1,000 population				Number of days	
Total	121.7	96.5	952.1	649.7	7.8	6.7
Age						
Under 15 years	64.3	48.6	343.1	263.9	5.3	5.4
Under 5	109.5	84.0	651.3	489.2	5.9	5.8
5-14	42.0	29.7	191.1	143.8	4.6	4.8
15-44	97.0	69.2	626.2	407.0	6.5	5.9
45-64	175.1	143.3	1,565.5	987.9	8.9	6.9
65 and over	283.6	255.8	2,843.3	2,111.1	10.0	8.3
Sex						
Male	119.3	100.1	1,008.4	702.9	8.5	7.0
Female	123.8	93.9	903.1	605.7	7.3	6.5
Race						
White	120.0	94.8	912.5	621.5	7.6	6.6
Black	137.7	117.4	1,302.4	942.8	9.5	8.0
Family Income²						
Under \$10,000	165.1	143.7	1,318.5	1,086.0	8.0	7.6
\$10,000 - 14,999	137.5	132.6	1,158.0	956.9	8.4	7.2
\$15,000 - 19,999	124.5	102.4	1,056.0	701.1	8.5	6.8
\$20,000 - 34,999	119.8	87.9	841.7	573.1	7.0	6.5
\$35,000 or more	104.6	77.1	773.8	475.5	7.4	6.2
Residence						
Within MSA	110.3	92.9	926.9	656.3	8.4	7.1
Outside MSA	144.0	109.2	997.3	634.0	6.9	5.8

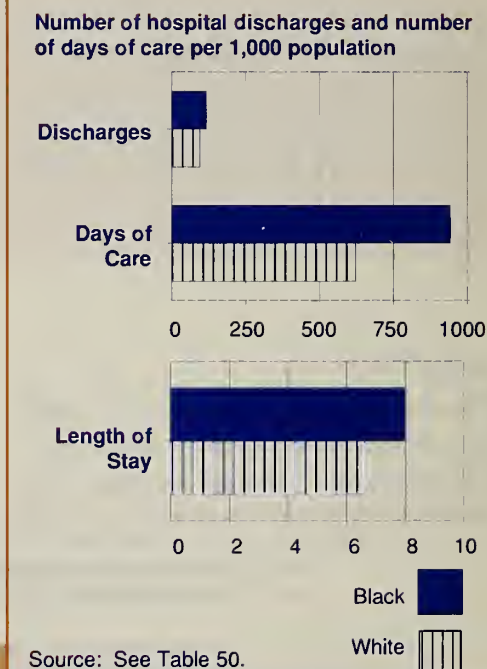
¹ All characteristics displayed are age-adjusted.

² Family income categories for 1987. Income categories in 1981 are less than \$7,000, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000-\$14,999, \$15,000-\$24,999, and \$25,000 or more.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

CHART 50.

Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals by race: United States, 1987



In relation to their proportion of the population, Blacks and low income groups experienced more hospital discharges, more days of hospital care, and longer stays per episode of illness than Whites and higher income groups in 1987.

TABLE 51.

Percent of the population with no physician visits in the past two years by selected patient characteristics: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987

Characteristic	1964	1982	1987
Total	19.1	13.2	12.8
Age			
Under 15 years	16.7	8.5	7.3
Under 5 years	8.2	1.9	1.4
5 - 14 years	21.4	11.8	10.4
15 - 44 years	18.7	15.4	16.0
45 - 64 years	22.5	16.2	15.7
65 years and over	21.0	12.0	9.5
65-74 years	21.8	13.4	11.0
75 years and over	19.5	9.8	7.1
Sex			
Male	21.5	16.7	16.6
Female	17.0	10.0	9.3
Race			
White	18.1	13.1	12.6
Black	26.6	12.7	13.1
Family Income			
Less than \$10,000	28.2	12.5	12.8
\$10,000 - 14,999	23.3	13.9	14.9
\$15,000 - 19,999	18.7	14.9	14.9
\$20,000 - 34,999	15.7	13.7	12.9
\$35,000 or more	13.5	11.8	10.8
Census Region			
Northeast	17.9	11.7	10.9
Midwest	19.2	13.3	12.2
South	20.9	13.7	13.7
West	17.3	14.2	13.9
Residential Locale			
Within MSA	17.8	12.5	12.3
Outside MSA	21.9	14.9	14.4

Source: *Health, United States*, 1988, Table 62, page 107. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

In 1987, only marginal differences existed by race and family income level with regard to the percent of respondents reporting no physician visit in the past two years. The percent of females with no physician visits was less than that for males.

CHART 51.

Report of no physician visit in the past two years by race and family income: United States, 1964, 1982, and 1987

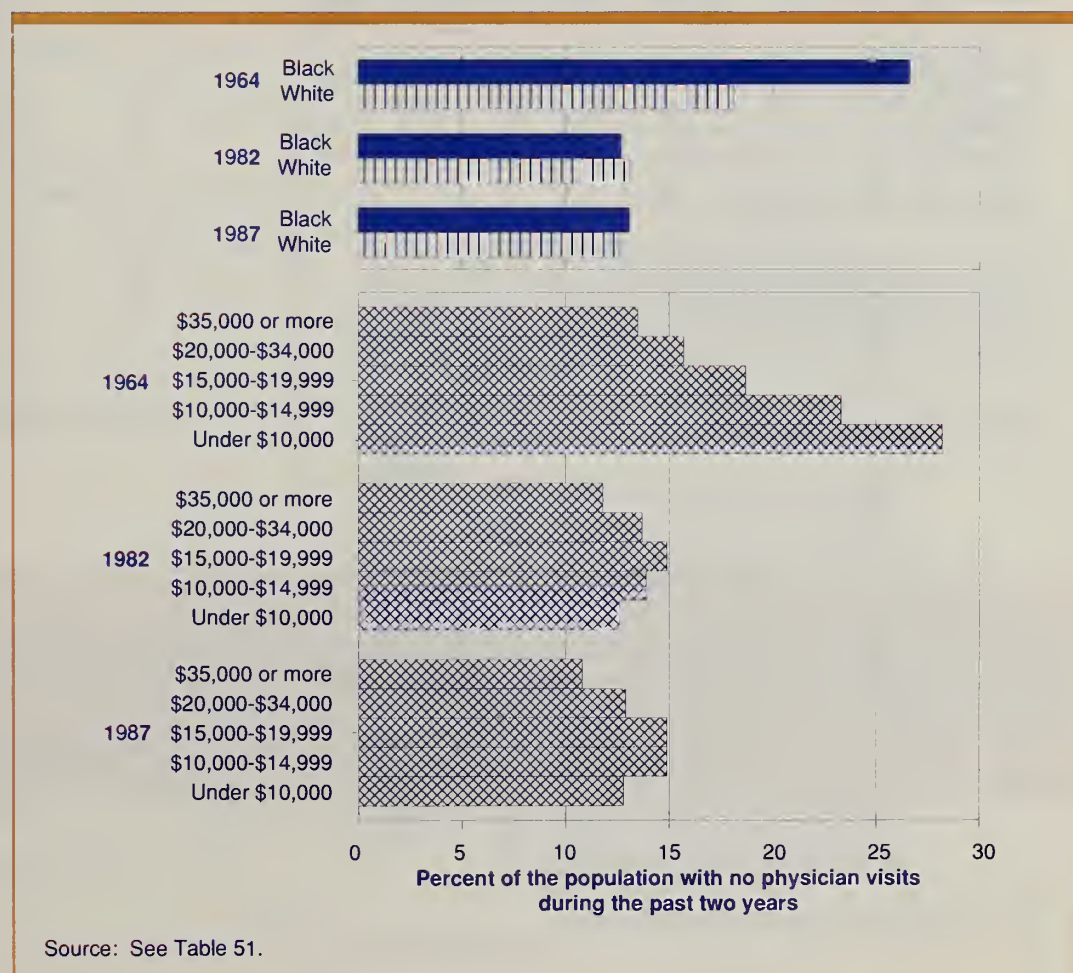


TABLE 52.

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-44, by current contraceptive practice by race: United States, 1976 and 1982

Contraceptive	All Races ¹		White		Black	
	1976	1982	1976	1982	1976	1982
Percent not using contraception	34.3	34.4	33.0	33.2	43.3	41.8
Percent using contra- ception: all methods	65.7	65.6	67.0	66.8	56.7	58.2
Female Sterilization	15.3	26.6	14.8	25.0	21.8	39.8
Male Sterilization	11.9	13.1	12.9	14.2	2.0	2.2
Birth Control Pill	34.5	22.4	34.2	22.3	38.1	25.1
Intrauterine Device	10.0	7.9	9.7	7.7	12.6	10.6
Diaphragm	4.0	7.0	4.2	7.3	2.8	4.4
Condom	9.9	12.1	10.2	12.6	6.2	5.0

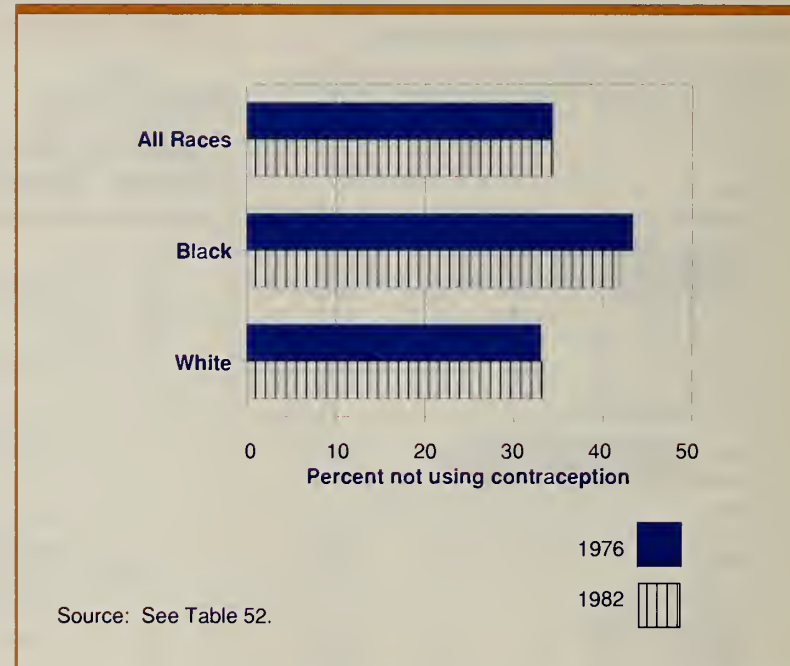
¹ Includes white, Black, and other races.

Note: Statistics are based on a sample of the household population of the contiguous United States and are subject to sampling error (See National Center for Health Statistics: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II, Sample Design. Estimation Procedures and Variance Estimation, Series 2, Number 87).

Source: Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Survey of Family Growth.

CHART 52.

Distribution of ever-married women age 15-44, not using contraception by race: United States, 1976 and 1982



Between 1976 and 1982, use of contraception by ever-married women remained relatively constant at 67 percent for Whites and 57 percent for Blacks. The same pattern of changes in the use of contraceptive methods was exhibited across the races.

TABLE 53.

Prenatal care delivered during the beginning or end of pregnancy by race/ethnic group of the mother:
United States, selected years, 1970 to 1986

Child's year of birth	Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care in:			
	First Trimester	3rd trimester, or no care	First Trimester	3rd trimester, or no care
White			Black	
1970	72.4	6.2	44.4	16.6
1975	75.9	5.0	55.8	10.5
1980	79.3	4.3	62.7	8.8
1981	79.4	4.3	62.4	9.1
1982	79.3	4.5	61.5	9.6
1983	79.4	4.6	61.5	9.7
1984	79.6	4.7	62.2	9.6
1985	79.4	4.7	61.8	10.0
1986	79.2	5.0	61.6	10.6
Hispanic			American Indian	
1970	n.a.	n.a.	41.7	25.6
1975	n.a.	n.a.	49.3	19.5
1980	60.2	n.a.	58.7	13.3
1981	60.6	n.a.	59.3	12.9
1982	61.0	n.a.	60.5	12.4
1983	61.0	n.a.	59.7	12.7
1984	61.5	n.a.	60.0	12.4
1985	61.2	n.a.	60.3	11.5
1986	60.3	n.a.	60.7	11.6
Asian/Pacific Islander				
1970	67.8	6.8		
1975	73.9	4.5		
1980	74.7	6.1		
1981	74.4	6.2		
1982	74.4	6.2		
1983	74.9	6.1		
1984	75.6	6.0		
1985	75.0	6.1		
1986	75.6	5.9		

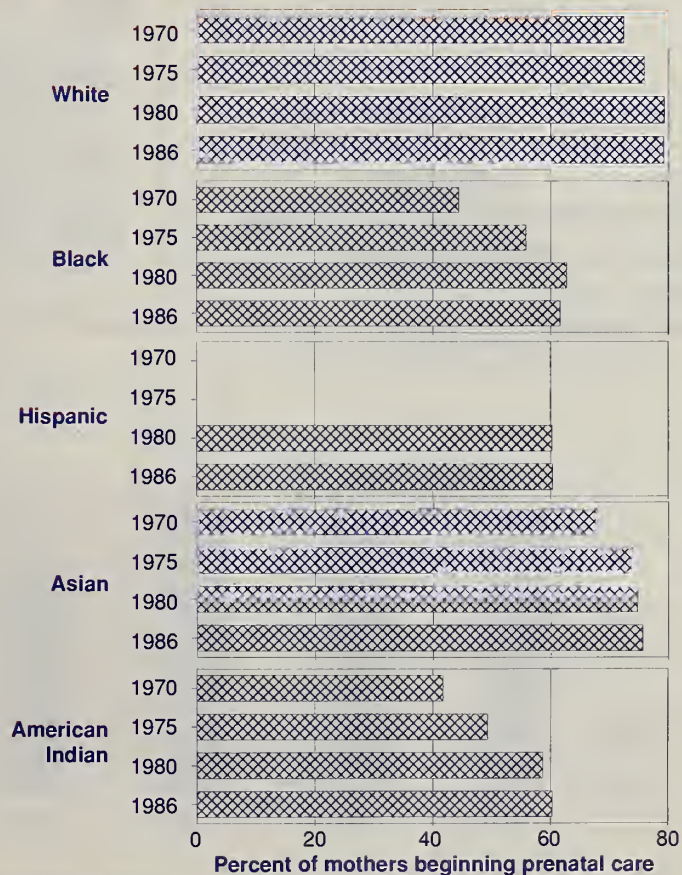
Note: Data available only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their birth certificates. In 1980, there were 22 States; in 1982, 23 States; and since 1983, 23 States and the District of Columbia. About 90 percent of the total U.S. Hispanic population resided in these States in 1986.

Source: Compiled from data in *Health, United States, 1988*. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

In 1986, about 60 percent of black, Hispanic, and American Indian women as well as about 75 to 80 percent of both white and Asian women gave birth to children for whom they began prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy.

CHART 53.

Percent of mothers beginning prenatal care: first trimester of pregnancy, by race/ethnic group:
United States, selected years, 1970 to 1986



Source: See Table 53.

TABLE 54.

Percentage of children 1-4 years of age immunized for selected diseases, by race: United States, selected years, 1970 to 1985

(Sample data from household interviews, civilian non-institutionalized population)

Vaccination	White					All Others				
	1970	1976	1983	1984	1985	1970	1976	1983	1984	1985
Measles	60.4	68.3	66.8	65.4	63.6	41.9	54.8	57.2	52.0	48.8
Rubella	38.3	63.8	66.3	63.9	61.6	31.8	51.5	54.7	48.3	47.7
DPT ^{1,2}	79.7	75.3	70.1	69.1	68.7	58.8	53.2	47.7	51.3	48.7
Polio ²	80.5	66.2	61.9	58.4	58.9	62.7	39.9	36.7	39.9	40.1
Mumps	—	50.3	61.8	61.3	61.8	—	38.7	50.0	47.7	47.0

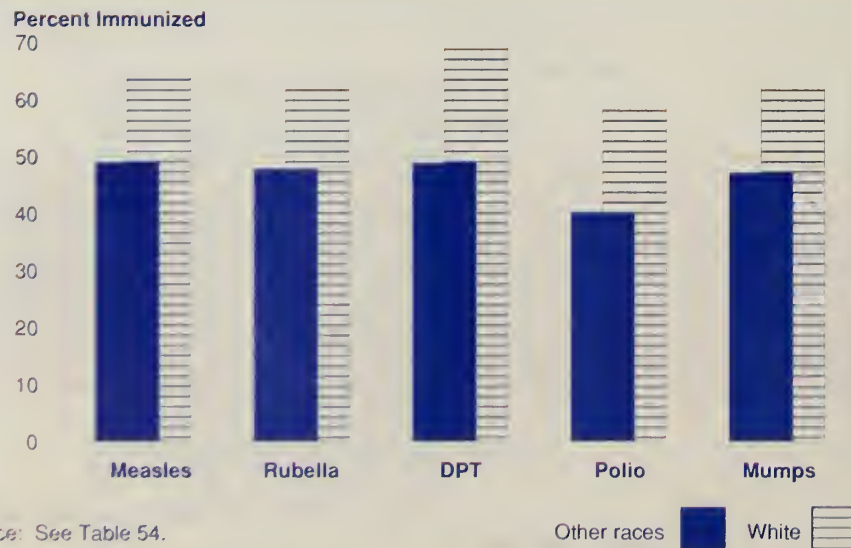
¹ Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis

² Three doses or more.

Note: Beginning in 1976, the category "don't know" was added to response categories. Prior to 1976, the lack of this option resulted in some forced positive answers, particularly for vaccinations requiring multiple dose schedules, i.e., polio and DPT.

Source: United States Immunization Survey, Division of Immunization, Centers for Disease Control in Health, United States, 1988. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

CHART 54.
Children immunized for selected diseases, by race: United States, 1985



Source: See Table 54.

During the report period, white children in the first years of life were more likely to be immunized against polio, mumps, measles, rubella, and "DPT." In 1985, while more than 60 percent of white children were reported to have been immunized against 6 of 7 diseases, less than half of all other children received immunization against any of the 7 diseases.

TABLE 55.

Office visits to physicians, according to physician specialty and age, sex, and race of the patient: United States, 1980 and 1985

(Visits per person)								
Selected Characteristic	All Specialties ¹		General and Family Practice		Internal Medicine		General Surgery	
	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985
Total ²	2.63	2.71	0.86	0.81	0.30	0.30	0.13	0.12
Age								
Under 15 years	2.21	2.31	0.54	0.58	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03
15 - 44 years	2.36	2.28	0.81	0.75	0.20	0.19	0.12	0.10
45 - 64 years	2.99	3.10	1.08	0.99	0.58	0.49	0.20	0.21
65 years and over	4.22	4.85	1.56	1.41	0.95	1.07	0.22	0.30
Sex ²								
Male	2.25	2.28	0.73	0.68	0.28	0.25	0.12	0.11
Female	2.98	3.11	0.98	0.94	0.33	0.33	0.13	0.14
Race								
White	2.73	2.84	0.89	0.84	0.31	0.31	0.13	0.12
Other races	2.03	1.94	0.70	0.69	0.24	0.21	0.08	0.11

¹ Includes other specialties not shown separately.
² Age adjusted.

Note: Rates are based on civilian non-institutionalized population, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: *Health, United States, 1988*. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-

In both 1980 and 1985, the number of visits per person per year to a physician's office was greater for Whites than for other races.

CHART 55.

Office visits to physicians, according to age, sex, and race of patient: United States, 1980 and 1985

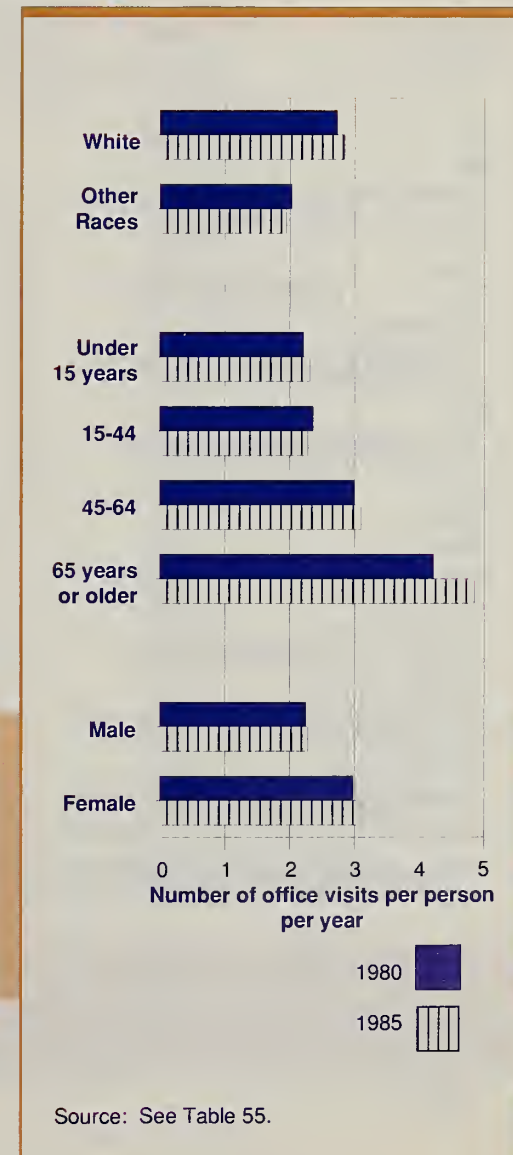


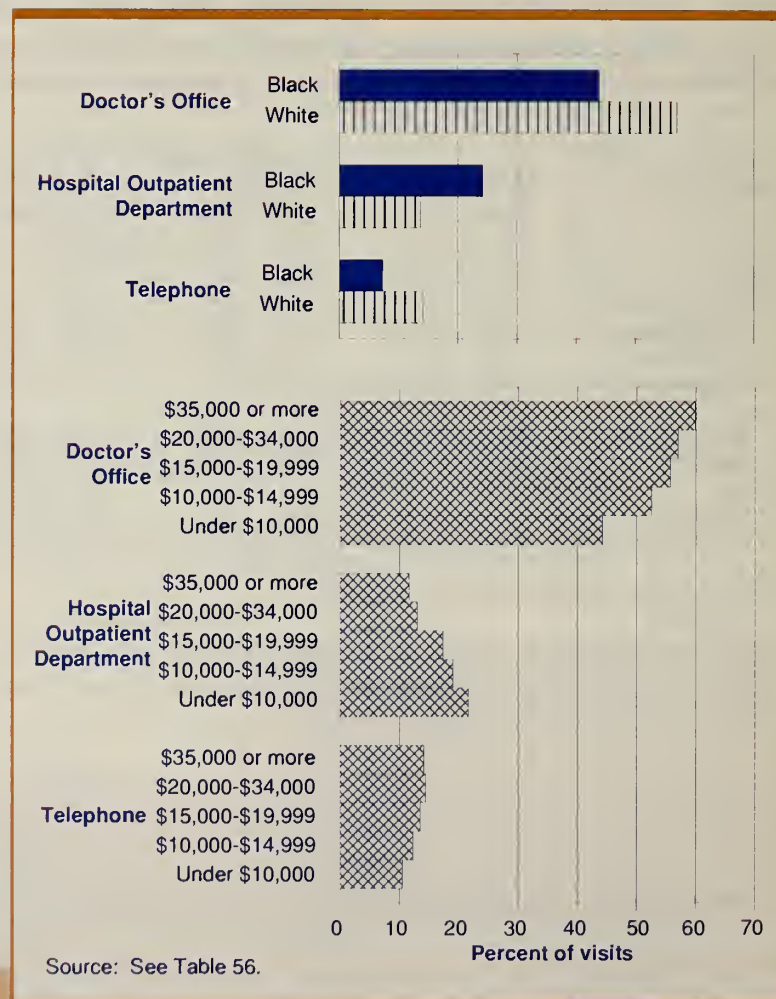
TABLE 56.
Physicians visits, by source or place of care and
selected patient characteristics: United States, 1987

Selected Characteristic	Source or place of care		
	Doctor's Office	Hospital Outpatient Department ¹	Telephone
	Percent of visits		
Total	57.1	14.1	13.4
Age			
Under 15 years	57.9	12.8	17.1
Under 5	57.6	13.0	18.3
5-14	58.2	12.6	15.6
15-44	56.4	14.5	12.3
45-64	56.9	15.3	12.2
65 and over	57.8	13.8	9.9
65-74 years	59.1	14.7	9.3
75 yrs. and over	55.9	12.7	10.7
Sex			
Male	57.0	15.7	11.4
Female	56.9	13.1	14.7
Race			
White	58.6	12.8	14.1
Black	47.2	23.5	7.8
Family Income			
Under \$10,000	43.8	19.2	12.8
\$10,000 - 14,999	51.1	17.8	13.4
\$15,000 - 19,999	54.7	16.8	12.6
\$20,000 - 34,999	59.6	12.6	14.9
\$35,000 or more	62.3	11.2	13.8
Residence			
Within MSA	55.7	14.6	13.8
Outside MSA	62.1	12.0	12.1

¹ Includes hospital outpatient clinic, emergency room, and other hospital visits.

Source: Abstracted from *Health, United States, 1988*. National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

CHART 56.
Physician visits, by race and family income:
United States, 1987



In 1987, patients from upper income families and Whites were more likely than patients from lower income families and Blacks to seek medical care, both in the physician's office and by telephone. Blacks and poorer people were more likely to use hospital outpatient services.

TABLE 57.

Persons 25-74 years of age with borderline or definite elevated blood pressure, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960 to 1962, 1971 to 1974, and 1976 to 1980

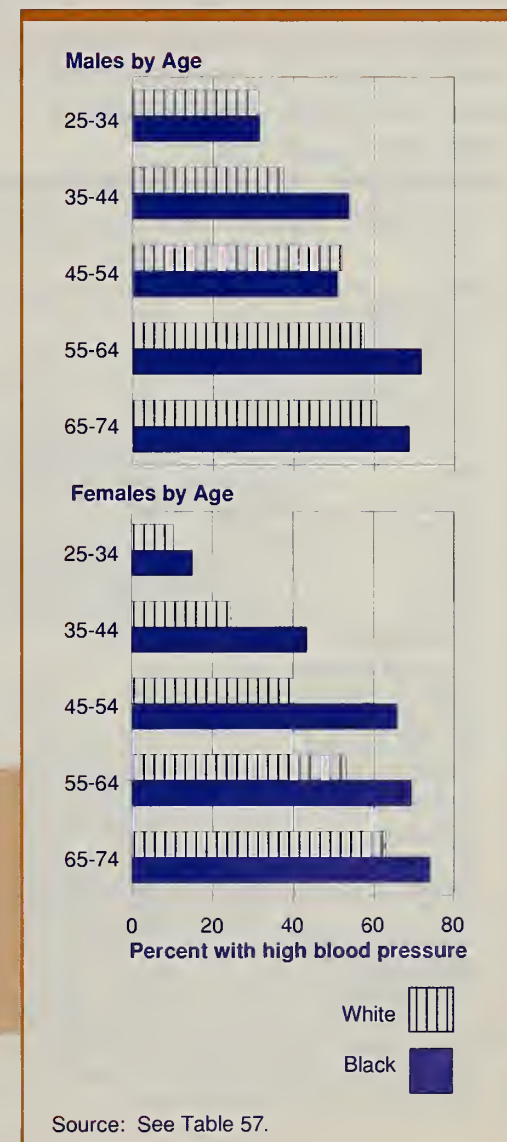
(Percent of population)									
Sex and Age	All Races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Males									
25-74 yrs	43.7	46.1	46.6	42.8	45.4	45.9	53.6	55.9	52.8
25-34 yrs	23.3	27.2	31.2	22.3	27.2	31.5	31.9	33.6	31.5
35-44 yrs	37.4	38.1	39.5	37.0	36.0	37.6	44.2	60.5	53.8
45-54 yrs	47.2	52.8	52.1	46.0	53.0	52.0	56.3	53.3	50.9
55-64 yrs	59.3	59.3	58.6	58.3	58.9	57.6	74.8	67.5	71.7
65-74 yrs	65.9	65.4	62.0	65.0	64.0	60.6	76.8	79.3	68.7
Females									
25-74 yrs	38.4	38.4	36.2	36.5	36.4	34.6	54.7	54.6	50.1
25-34 yrs	8.6	12.3	11.0	7.6	10.8	10.4	16.1	24.2	15.1
35-44 yrs	22.7	26.7	27.0	19.8	23.6	24.6	43.0	49.9	43.4
45-54 yrs	41.8	41.5	42.3	39.1	39.1	40.1	64.8	61.0	65.8
55-64 yrs	65.0	59.5	55.0	63.3	57.9	53.1	82.8	75.3	69.4
65-74 yrs	80.3	74.1	63.9	79.8	73.4	63.0	92.1	80.6	74.0

Note: Borderline or definite elevated blood pressure is defined as either systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg or both based on a single measurement. Statistics for the 25-74 year group are age-adjusted.

Source: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

CHART 57.

Persons 25-74 years of age with high blood pressure according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1976 to 1980



During 1976-80 and for every age group, black women were more likely to have high blood pressure than were white women. Black men in the 35-44 year and the 55-74 year age groups were more likely to have elevated blood pressure than were their white counterparts.

TABLE 58.

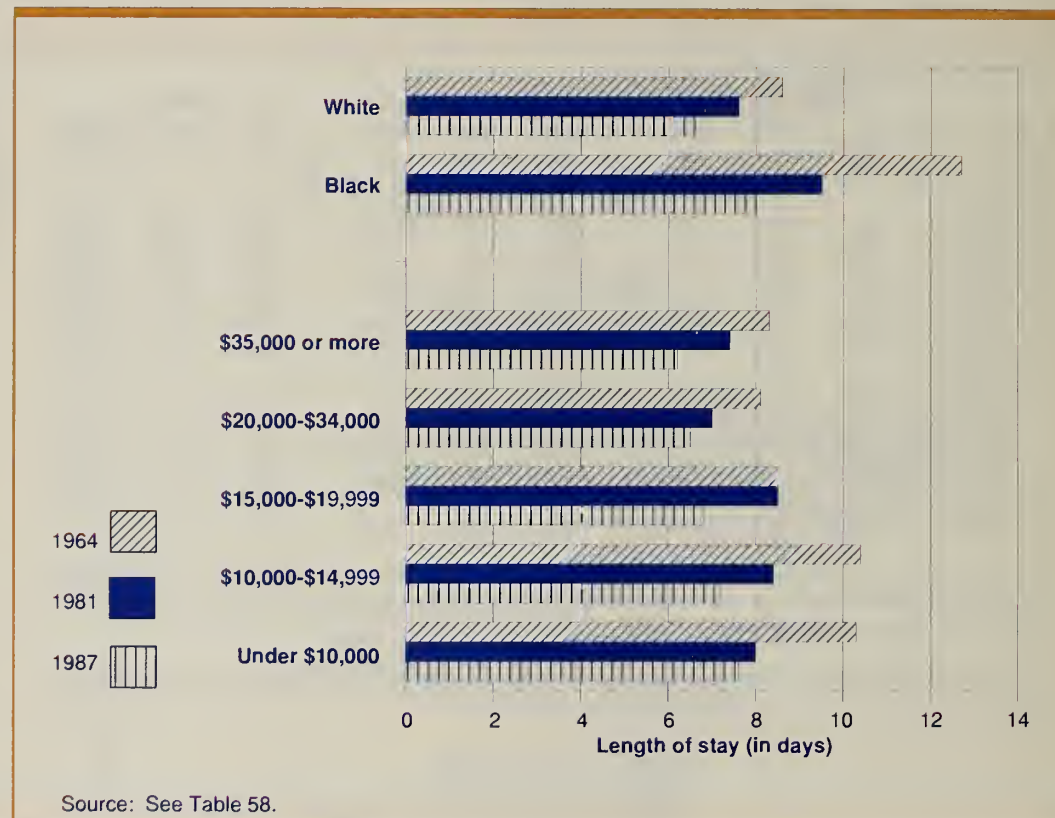
Length of stay, in days, in short-term hospitals by selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1981, and 1987

Characteristic	1964	1981	1987
Total	8.9	7.8	6.7
Age			
Under 15 years	6.0	5.3	5.4
Under 5 years	7.8	5.9	5.8
5 - 14 years	4.3	4.6	4.8
15 - 44 years	7.6	6.5	5.9
45 - 64 years	10.7	8.9	6.9
65 years and over	12.1	10.0	8.3
Sex			
Male	9.7	8.5	7.0
Female	7.2	7.3	6.5
Race			
White	8.6	7.6	6.6
Black	12.7	9.5	8.0
Family Income			
Less than \$10,000	10.3	8.0	7.6
\$10,000 - 14,999	10.4	8.4	7.2
\$15,000 - 19,999	8.5	8.5	6.8
\$20,000 - 34,999	8.1	7.0	6.5
\$35,000 or more	8.3	7.4	6.2
Census Region			
Northeast	10.1	8.9	7.3
Midwest	8.7	7.8	6.2
South	8.2	7.7	7.1
West	8.9	6.8	6.0
Residential Locale			
Within SMSA	9.4	8.4	7.1
Outside SMSA	7.7	6.9	5.8

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

CHART 58.

Length of stay, in days, in short-term hospitals by race and family income: United States, 1964 versus 1987



In 1987, the average length of inpatient care for Blacks exceeded that for Whites by 1.4 days. The length of stay per episode was longest for those from families with the lowest incomes.

TABLE 59.

Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons per year by poverty status, race, and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1987

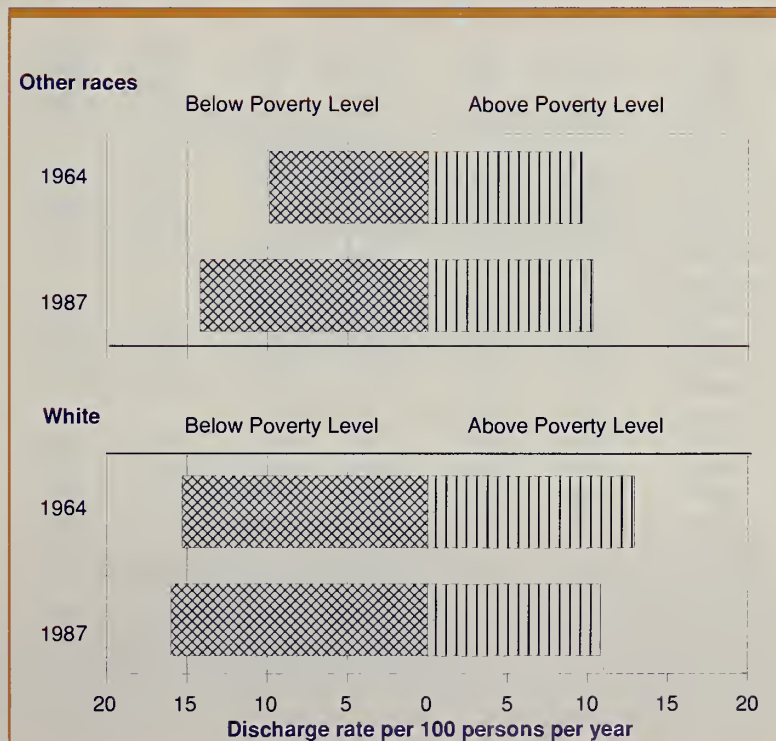
Age and Year	All Races		White		Other Races	
	Poverty Threshold:					
	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
All Ages						
1964	13.8	12.6	15.3	12.9	9.9	9.6
1973	19.0	12.5	20.2	12.6	15.3	11.6
1979	20.3	12.6	21.4	12.7	17.2	11.4
1983	19.9	12.3	20.8	12.3	17.1	12.0
1987	15.3	10.7	16.0	10.8	14.2	10.3
Under 18						
1964	5.8	7.0	7.5	7.2	3.5	5.3
1973	9.6	6.3	10.6	6.4	8.0	5.9
1979	7.6	6.4	8.8	6.5	5.6	5.7
1983	7.2	6.0	7.6	6.1	6.4	5.6
1987	7.5	4.7	8.0	4.7	6.8	4.5
18 to 44						
1964	18.1	16.1	18.8	16.4	16.3	13.2
1973	19.8	14.8	19.0	14.8	22.3	14.9
1979	19.3	13.3	14.2	13.3	19.5	13.8
1983	16.6	12.2	16.5	11.9	17.0	14.4
1987	16.5	9.4	16.8	9.4	15.9	9.3
45 to 64						
1964	14.6	14.8	15.9	15.1	10.2	11.1
1973	22.5	15.2	23.8	15.3	17.4	13.3
1979	26.3	15.1	26.2	15.0	26.8	16.3
1983	27.5	15.2	27.4	15.3	28.1	13.4
1987	28.2	13.3	28.6	13.0	27.5	15.1
65 and over						
1964	17.9	20.2	17.9	20.3	18.7	18.1
1973	24.8	23.4	25.5	23.4	19.4	22.2
1979	24.4	25.3	28.9	25.4	32.3	23.8
1983	36.4	28.3	36.3	28.1	37.6	31.2
1987	26.7	25.4	24.8	25.3	32.3	27.4

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics.

There have been significant reductions in hospital discharge rates during the 1980's. However, among Whites and persons of other races, those below the poverty level continue to have higher discharge rates than more affluent persons.

CHART 59.

Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals by poverty status and race: United States, 1964 versus 1987



Source: See Table 59.

TABLE 60.

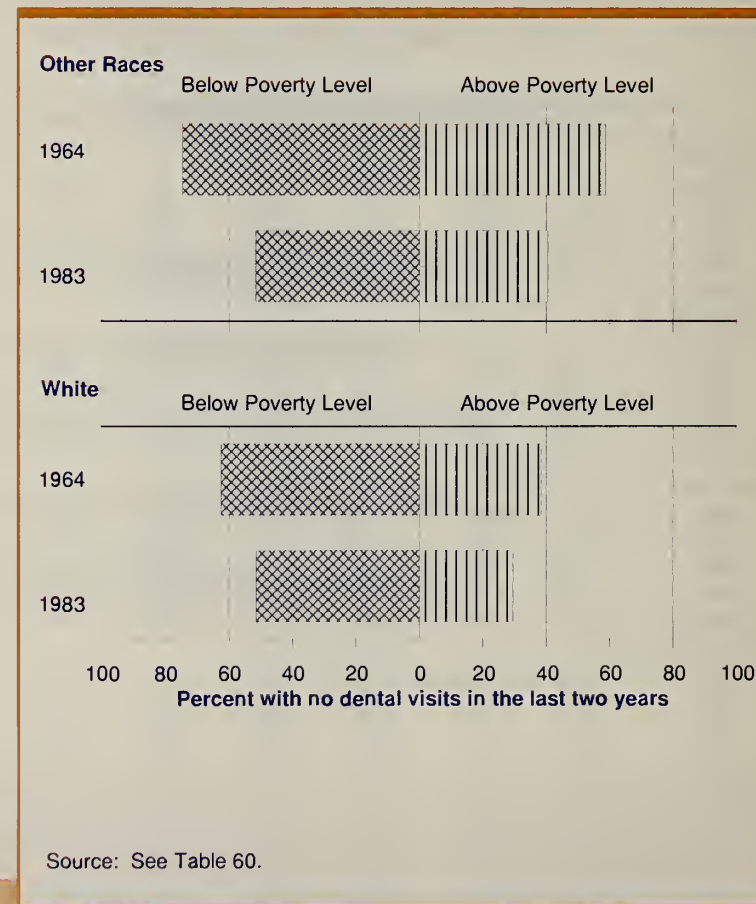
Percent of the population with no dental visits in the past two years by poverty status, race, and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1983

Age and Year	All Races		White		Other Races	
			Poverty Threshold:			
	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
All Ages						
1964	65.8	40.0	62.5	38.4	74.7	58.6
1973	56.5	34.6	55.3	33.2	60.3	48.8
1978	52.2	32.1	51.0	31.0	55.6	42.5
1983	51.5	30.7	51.5	29.5	51.6	40.5
Under 18						
1964	73.2	44.7	66.6	42.5	82.9	66.3
1973	58.3	37.2	55.8	35.2	62.2	55.6
1978	51.6	35.2	49.9	33.7	54.3	47.3
1983	50.3	35.0	50.5	33.5	49.9	44.9
18 to 44						
1964	46.3	30.1	40.2	28.5	61.3	48.1
1973	38.9	28.1	35.9	26.8	48.5	40.6
1978	36.3	26.6	33.0	25.4	45.8	37.1
1983	39.5	25.3	38.0	24.1	43.9	35.2
45 to 64						
1964	66.7	43.6	65.0	42.6	72.6	59.7
1973	61.5	38.3	60.5	37.4	65.1	51.1
1978	59.7	34.3	58.9	33.5	62.3	43.8
1983	60.2	31.8	61.2	30.9	57.2	41.3
65 and over						
1964	78.5	63.5	78.0	62.9	83.0	76.6
1973	72.8	55.9	72.0	54.7	79.2	76.8
1978	69.4	50.6	68.1	49.8	78.1	64.2
1983	68.0	42.9	67.1	41.6	73.0	63.6

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics.

CHART 60.

Population with no dental visits in the past two years by poverty status and race: United States, 1964 and 1983



In 1983, over half of the poor (white or other races) had no dental visits in two years. The percent of the population without any dental visits declined between 1964 and 1983 for all groups.

TABLE 61.

Number of dental visits per person per year by poor and nonpoor status, race, and age: United States, selected years, 1964 to 1983

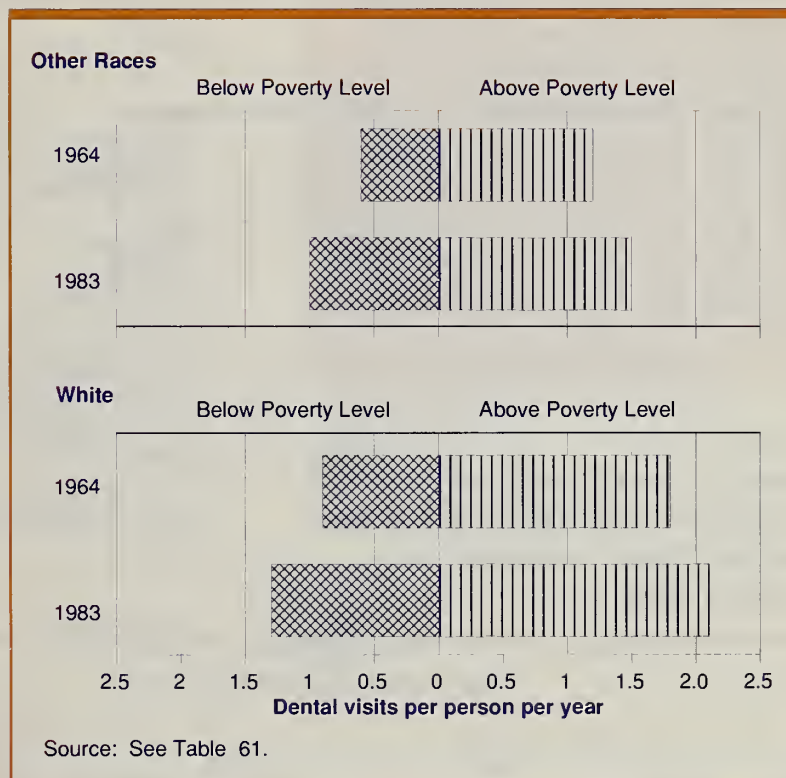
Age and Year	All Races		White		Other Races	
			Poverty Threshold:			
	Below	Above	Below	Above	Below	Above
All Ages						
1964	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.2
1973	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.1
1978	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.3
1983	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.5
Under 18						
1964	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.1
1973	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.8
1978	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.3
1983	1.0	2.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.3
18 to 44						
1964	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.3
1973	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3
1978	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.3
1983	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.6
45 to 64						
1964	0.8	1.9	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.5
1973	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.6
1978	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.7
1983	1.3	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.8
65 and over						
1964	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	1	1
1973	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	1	1
1978	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.7
1983	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.9

¹Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: Unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics.

CHART 61.

Number of dental visits by poverty status and race: United States, 1964 versus 1983



The average number of dental visits increased slightly between 1964 and 1983. Whites and the non-poor continued to report a larger number of visits than other races and the poor.

For the 65 years and over age group, nursing and personal care home utilization rates for Whites have exceeded those for Blacks over the past two decades, but black utilization rates for both the 75-84 and 85-plus age groups have displayed substantial increases since 1963.

TABLE 62.

Nursing home and personal care home residents 65 years of age and over, and number per 1,000 population, according to race and age: United States, selected years, 1963 to 1985¹.

Race and Age	Number of Residents				Residents per 1,000 Population			
	1963	1973-74 ²	1977 ³	1985	1963	1973-74 ²	1977 ³	1985
White	431,700	920,600	1,059,900	1,227,400	2664.0	46.9	48.9	47.7
65-74 years	84,400	150,100	187,500	187,800	8.1	12.5	14.2	12.3
75-84 years	202,000	369,700	443,200	473,600	41.7	60.3	67.0	59.1
85 years and over	145,400	400,800	429,100	566,000	157.7	270.8	234.2	228.7
Black	13,800	37,700	60,800	82,000	10.3	22.0	30.7	35.0
65-74 years	5,200	12,200	22,000	22,500	5.9	11.1	17.6	15.4
75-84 years	5,300	13,400	19,700	30,600	13.8	26.7	33.4	45.3
85 years and over	3,300	12,100	19,100	29,000	41.8	105.7	133.6	141.5

¹ Data are based on a sample of nursing homes.

² Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.

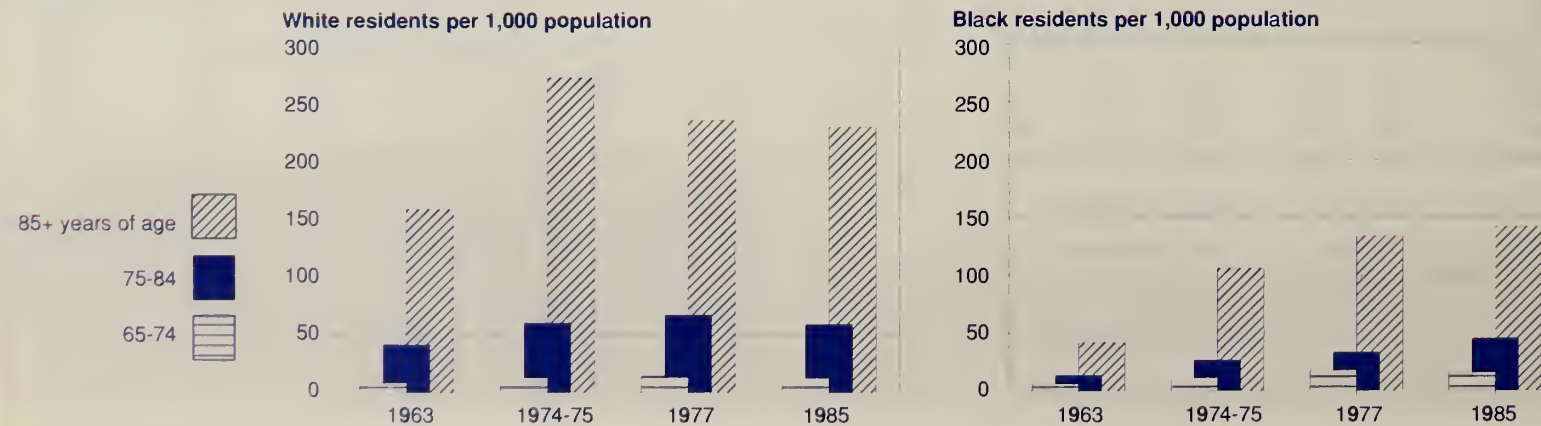
³ Includes residents in domiciliary care homes.

⁴ For data years 1973-74 and 1977, all Hispanics were included in the white category. For 1963, black includes all other races.

Source: Abstracted from data presented in *Health, United States, 1988* National Center for Health Statistics. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 89-1232.

CHART 62.

Nursing home residents 65 years of age and over by race and age: United States, selected years, 1963 to 1985



Source. See Table 62.

TABLE 63.

Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient units by age, sex, and race: United States, 1980

Sex and Other	Number			Rate/100,000 Population		
	All	All Other		All	All	
Age	Races	White	Races	Races	White	Races
Both Sexes	369,049	265,442	103,607	163.6	136.8	328.0
Under 18	16,612	12,432	4,180	26.1	23.7	37.5
18-24	77,382	53,179	24,203	264.6	214.5	543.4
25-44	176,885	121,527	55,358	282.9	225.3	643.8
45-64	78,114	61,792	16,322	175.7	156.5	327.7
65+	20,056	16,512	3,544	78.0	70.8	147.5
Male	239,400	171,341	68,059	219.8	182.2	457.8
Under 18	11,498	8,477	3,021	35.4	31.5	53.7
18-24	55,647	38,191	17,456	387.9	311.4	838.0
25-44	118,613	82,034	36,579	388.1	307.9	931.7
45-64	42,729	33,403	9,326	202.3	176.9	416.5
65+	10,913	9,236	1,677	105.3	98.5	168.7
Female	129,649	94,101	35,548	111.1	94.1	212.6
Under 18	5,114	3,955	1,159	16.4	15.4	21.0
18-24	21,735	14,988	6,747	145.8	119.6	284.4
25-44	58,272	39,493	18,779	182.3	144.7	401.9
45-64	35,385	28,389	6,996	151.7	137.9	255.1
65+	9,143	7,276	1,867	59.6	52.2	132.4

¹ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 929, page 19.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. *Mental Health, United States, 1987*. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 87-1518.

For all age groups, Whites had lower admission rates than other races to state and county mental hospitals in 1980. The race differential was greatest for persons aged 25-44 years. Males other than white had the highest rates and white females the lowest.

CHART 63.

Admission to State and county mental hospital inpatient units by age and race: United States, 1980

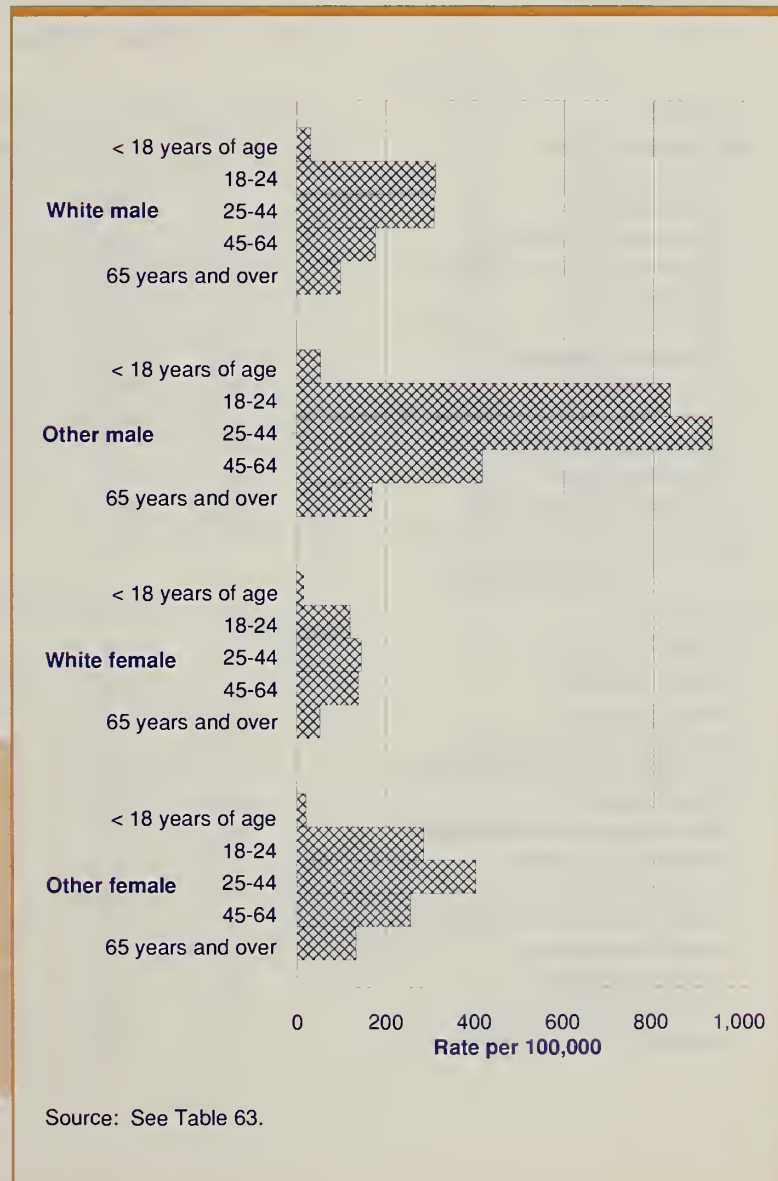


TABLE 64.

**Admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient units by primary diagnosis, race, and sex:
United States, 1980**

Primary diagnosis	All Races			White			Other Races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of admissions									
All Disorders	369,049	239,400	129,649	265,442	171,341	94,101	103,607	68,059	35,548
All Mental Disorders	366,324	237,626	128,698	263,122	169,923	93,199	103,202	67,703	35,499
Alcohol disorders	80,161	68,953	11,208	63,269	54,360	8,909	16,892	14,593	2,299
Drug disorders	17,557	12,889	4,668	14,056	9,832	4,224	3,501	3,057	444
Organic brain syndromes	15,378	9,550	5,828	11,078	6,870	4,208	4,300	2,680	1,620
Affective-Depressive disorders	49,633	23,949	25,684	41,491	20,028	21,463	8,142	3,921	4,221
Schizophrenia	140,136	84,493	55,643	83,557	48,697	34,860	56,579	35,796	20,783
Anxiety/somatoform/dissociative	1,811	884	927	1,284	555	729	527	329	198
Personality disorders	20,875	12,579	8,296	17,234	10,293	6,941	3,641	2,286	1,355
Pre-Adult disorders	4,989	3,686	1,303	4,066	2,991	1,075	923	695	228
Other non-psychotic adults and pre-adults	14,588	8,525	6,063	11,781	6,728	5,053	2,807	1,797	1,010
Social maladjustment	1,847	1,071	776	1,580	915	665	267	156	111
No mental disorder	3,417	2,646	771	2,875	2,140	735	542	506	36
All other mental disorders	15,932	8,401	7,531	10,851	6,514	4,337	5,081	1,887	3,194
Non-psychiatric medical disorder	2,725	1,774	951	2,320	1,418	902	405	356	49
Percent distribution									
All Disorders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Mental Disorders	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.5	99.9
Alcohol disorders	21.7	28.8	8.6	23.8	31.7	9.8	16.3	21.4	6.5
Drug disorders	4.8	5.4	3.6	5.3	5.7	4.6	3.4	4.5	1.2
Organic brain syndromes	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.6
Affective-Depressive disorders	13.4	10.0	19.8	15.6	11.7	23.6	7.9	5.8	11.9
Schizophrenia	38.0	35.3	42.9	31.5	28.4	38.3	54.6	52.6	58.5
Anxiety/somatoform/dissociative	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Personality disorders	5.7	5.3	6.4	6.5	6.0	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.8
Pre-Adult disorders	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
Other non-psychotic adults and pre-adults	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.9	5.5	2.7	2.6	2.8
Social maladjustment	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
No mental disorder	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1
All other mental disorders	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.1	3.8	4.8	4.9	2.8	9.0
Non-psychiatric medical disorder	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1

TABLE 64. (continued)

Primary diagnosis	All Races			White			Other Races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rate per 100,000 population ¹									
All Disorders	162.3	219.8	108.5	135.3	182.2	91.1	328.0	457.8	212.6
All Mental Disorders	161.0	218.2	107.7	134.1	180.7	90.2	326.7	455.5	212.3
Alcohol disorders	35.5	63.3	9.6	32.6	57.8	8.9	53.5	98.2	13.7
Drug disorders	7.8	11.8	4.0	7.2	10.5	4.2	11.1	20.6	2.7
Organic brain syndromes	6.8	8.8	5.0	5.7	7.3	4.2	13.6	18.0	9.7
Affective-Depressive disorders	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.4	21.3	21.5	25.8	26.4	25.2
Schizophrenia	62.1	77.6	47.7	43.1	51.8	34.9	179.1	240.8	124.3
Anxiety/somatoform/dissociative	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.2
Personality disorders	7.9	11.5	4.5	7.3	10.9	3.9	11.5	15.4	8.1
Pre-Adult disorders	2.2	3.4	1.1	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.9	4.7	1.4
Other non-psychotic adults and pre-adults	6.5	7.8	5.2	6.1	7.2	5.1	8.9	12.1	6.0
Social maladjustment	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
No mental disorder	1.5	2.4	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.7	1.7	3.4	0.2
All other mental disorders	7.1	7.7	6.5	5.6	6.9	4.3	16.1	12.7	19.1
Non-psychiatric medical disorder	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.3	2.4	0.3

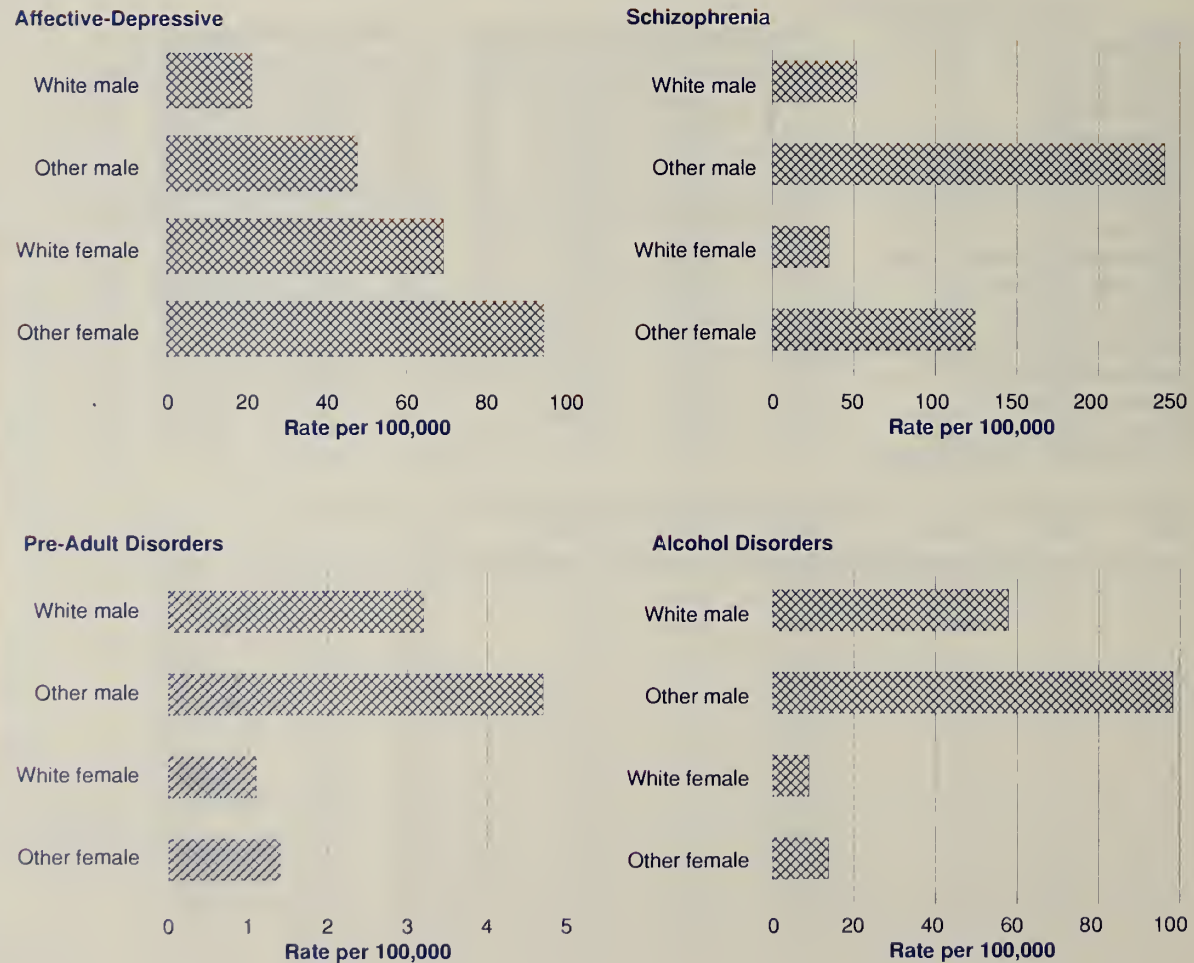
¹ Population estimates used for rate computations are from Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 929.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

CHART 64.

Admission to State and county mental hospital inpatient units by primary diagnosis and race: United States, 1980

Although admission rates for pre-adult disorders were nearly equal for Whites and minorities, they were considerably higher for minorities in schizophrenia, alcoholism and depression.



Source: See Table 64.

TABLE 65.

Discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by primary diagnosis, race, and sex: United States, 1981

Primary Diagnosis	All races			White			Other Races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of discharges									
All diagnoses	666,300	301,010	365,290	552,679	249,204	303,475	113,621	51,806	61,815
Alcohol disorders	50,843	37,989	12,854	43,352	32,751	10,601	7,491	5,238	2,253
Drug disorders	19,579	9,603	9,976	15,339	7,114	8,225	4,240	2,489	1,751
Organic brain syndromes	21,818	10,127	11,691	16,928	8,880	8,048	4,890	1,247	3,643
Affective-depressive disorders	207,310	71,995	135,315	187,455	66,354	121,101	19,855	5,641	14,214
Schizophrenia	167,973	84,312	83,661	125,537	61,307	64,230	42,436	23,005	19,431
Anxiety/somatoform/dissociative	23,477	9,272	14,205	18,968	8,372	10,596	4,509	900	3,609
Personality disorders	30,697	14,840	15,857	25,915	12,662	13,253	4,782	2,178	2,604
Pre-adult disorders	11,461	6,844	4,617	10,171	6,373	3,798	1,290	471 ¹	819 ¹
Other non-psychotic adults and pre-adults	90,389	34,085	56,304	78,024	29,804	48,220	12,365	4,281	8,084
Social maladjustment	1,175	269	906	1,013	107 ¹	906 ¹	162 ¹	162 ¹	—
No mental disorder	935	743	192	768	576 ¹	192 ¹	167 ¹	167 ¹	—
All other	40,643	20,931	19,712	29,209	14,904	14,305	11,434	6,027	5,407
Percent distribution									
All Diagnoses	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alcohol disorders	7.6	12.6	3.5	7.8	13.1	3.5	6.6	10.1	3.6
Drug disorders	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.7	4.8	2.8
Organic brain syndromes	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.7	4.3	2.4	5.9
Affective-Depressive disorders	31.1	23.9	37.0	33.9	26.6	39.9	17.5	10.9	23.0
Schizophrenia	25.2	28.0	22.9	22.7	24.6	21.2	37.3	44.4	31.4
Anxiety/somatoform/dissociative	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.0	1.7	5.8
Personality disorders	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
Pre-Adult disorders	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3
Other non-psychotic adults and pre-adults	13.6	11.3	15.4	14.1	12.0	15.9	10.9	8.3	13.1
Social maladjustment	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
No mental disorder	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
All other	6.1	7.0	5.4	5.3	6.0	4.7	10.1	11.6	8.7

¹For 5 or fewer sample cases, estimates do not meet standards of reliability.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Minority persons discharged from psychiatric inpatient units of general hospitals were more likely than Whites to have been diagnosed as schizophrenic. The situation is reversed for affective-depressive disorders: Whites discharged from psychiatric inpatient units were more likely than members of other races to have been diagnosed as suffering from depression.

CHART 65.

Discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by primary diagnosis, race and sex: United States, 1981

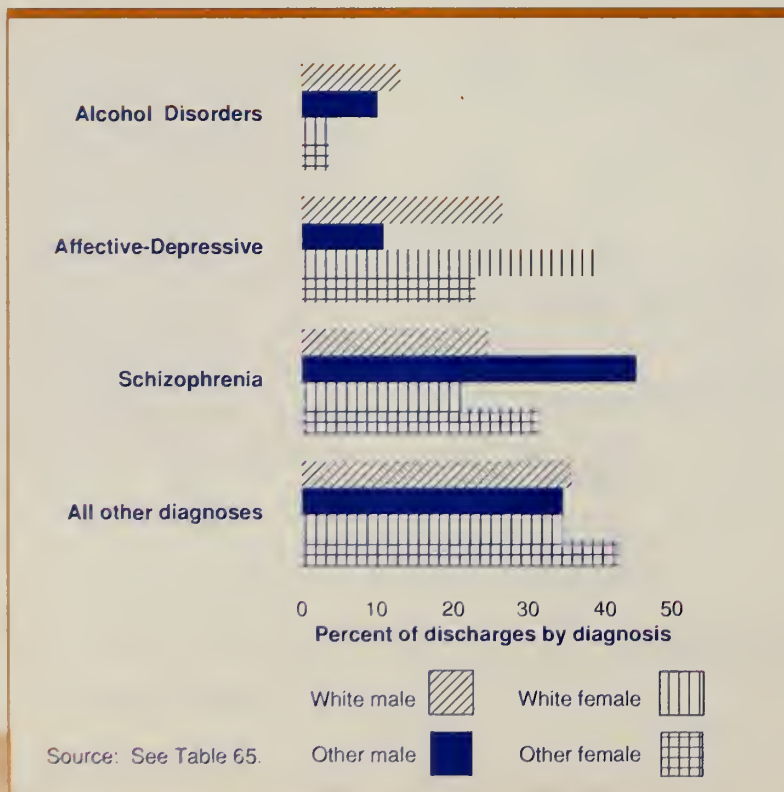


TABLE 66.

Percent of admissions with selected primary diagnoses by race/ethnicity and type of facility: selected mental health facilities: United States, 1980

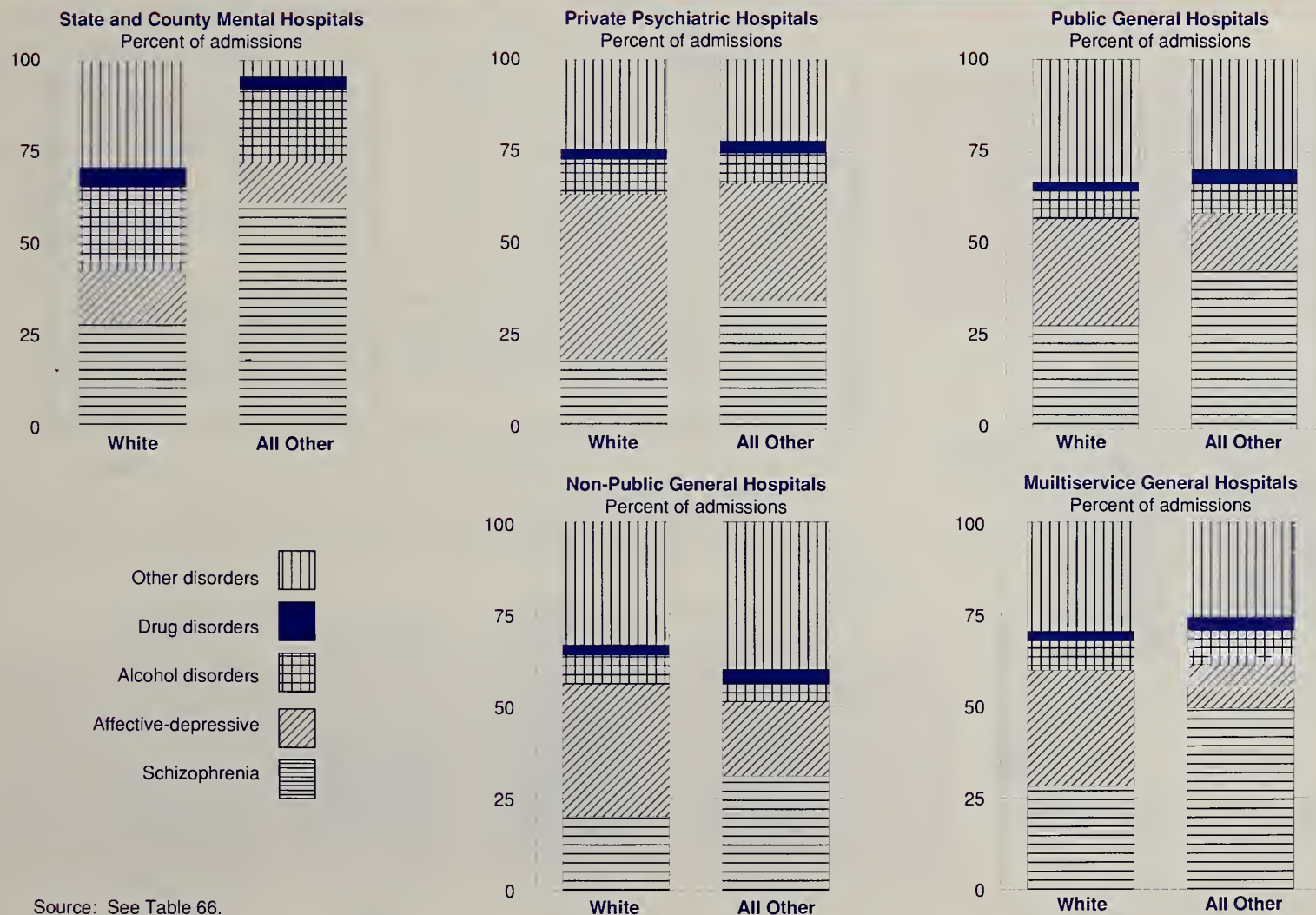
Type of Facility	All Races	White	All Other Races
Percent of admissions with schizophrenia			
State & county mental hospitals	38.0	28.8	61.4
Private psychiatric hospitals	21.2	19.2	35.0
Non-Federal general hospitals	29.8	26.8	44.8
Public	31.7	28.1	43.1
Non-public	21.7	20.1	31.1
Multiservice	32.0	28.1	49.4
Percent of admissions with affective-depressive disorders			
State and county mental hospitals	13.4	14.4	10.9
Private psychiatric hospitals	42.9	44.5	31.5
Non-Federal general hospitals	36.8	40.0	21.0
Public	25.6	28.8	15.4
Non-public	33.5	35.8	20.1
Multiservice	28.0	31.6	11.9
Percent of admissions with alcohol disorders			
State and county mental hospitals	21.7	22.4	19.9
Private psychiatric hospitals	9.3	9.4	8.2
Non-Federal general hospitals	9.0	9.2	7.9
Public	7.6	7.6	7.8
Non-public	7.5	7.9	5.2
Multiservice	8.2	8.0	9.5
Percent of admissions with drug disorders			
State and county mental hospitals	4.8	5.3	3.4
Private psychiatric hospitals	2.9	2.8	3.4
Non-Federal general hospitals	3.5	3.3	4.5
Public	2.8	2.4	4.0
Non-public	3.0	2.9	3.7
Multiservice	2.8	2.7	3.4

Source: National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

CHART 66.

Percent of admissions with selected primary diagnoses by race/ethnicity and type of facility: selected mental health facilities: United States, 1980

Minorities admitted to State and county mental hospitals were more likely to be diagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia, while Whites were more often designated as having drug, alcohol, or affective-depressive disorders.



Source: See Table 66.

TABLE 67.

Emergency room reports of drug abuse patients, according to motivation for taking substance and race, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987¹

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of hospital emergency rooms)

Race	Number of Emergency Room Reports	Motivation for Taking Substance					
		All Motivations	Psychic Effect	Dependence	Suicide Attempt or Gesture	Other	Unknown or Non-response
Total	146,778 ²	100.0	18.0	34.5	32.0	1.5	14.0
White	64,591	100.0	17.5	24.2	45.2	1.9	11.3
Black	54,443	100.0	18.3	47.6	17.5	1.0	15.6
Hispanic	14,050	100.0	20.1	36.2	26.5	1.4	15.7
Other races	1,265	100.0	18.9	11.4	57.1	2.7	10.0

¹ Data are from the Drug Abuse Network (DAWN) May 1987 data file.

² Total includes episodes for which sex or race was unknown or not reported.

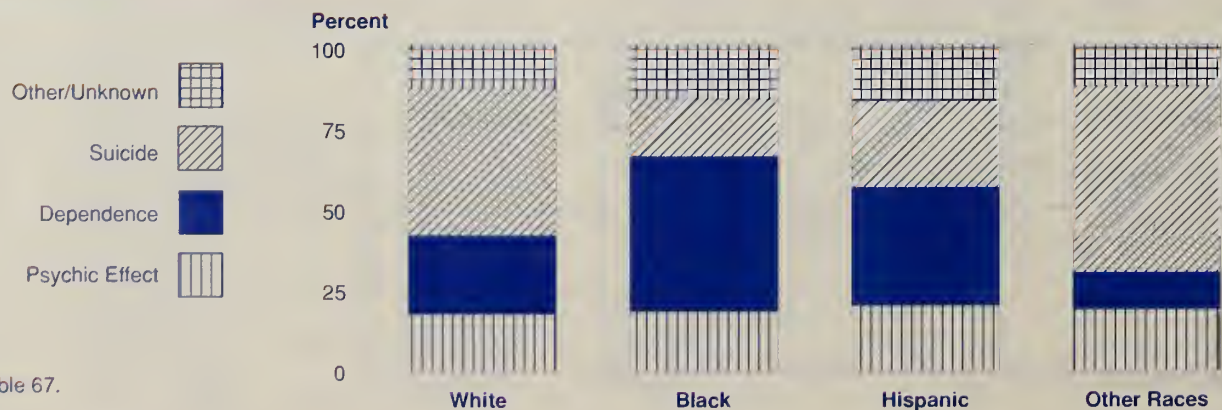
Notes: Includes only medical emergencies related directly or indirectly to drug abuse, defined as: "the non-medical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture." One emergency room episode can involve more than one drug. Each drug included in an episode constitutes a drug report.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse: *Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network [DAWN]: Annual Data 1987 Series I, Number 7*. DHHS Pub No. (ADM) 88-1584.

Among persons reporting to emergency rooms for drug abuse, Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than Whites and other races to be drug dependent.

CHART 67.

Drug dependency by race: emergency room reports, selected reporting areas: United States, 1987



Source: See Table 67.

TABLE 68.

Percent distribution of drug mentions from emergency room reports for drug abuse patients, by race and therapeutic drug class, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987¹

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of hospital emergency rooms)

Therapeutic Drug Class	Number of mentions	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	Other Races	Race Unknown
Total Drug Mentions	241,790	100.0	47.0	35.1	9.0	0.8	8.1
Tranquilizers	18,141	100.0	71.7	11.9	6.9	0.8	8.6
Narcotic Analgesics	26,864	100.0	40.6	41.2	11.3	0.4	6.5
Non-Narcotic Analgesics	15,039	100.0	58.0	22.2	8.4	2.1	9.2
Non-Barbiturate Sedatives	5,673	100.0	66.5	16.7	6.7	1.9	8.2
Antidepressants	7,550	100.0	71.9	13.1	5.7	0.9	8.3
Antipsychotics	4,363	100.0	58.5	25.4	7.4	1.0	7.7
Barbiturate Sedatives	2,439	100.0	66.9	18.4	5.9	0.8	8.0
Amphetamines	4,185	100.0	74.1	10.7	6.0	0.9	8.3
Hallucinogens	11,331	100.0	30.2	52.4	10.9	0.6	6.0
Other Drugs							
Alcohol-in-combination	40,644	100.0	49.1	33.5	8.1	0.8	7.8
Cocaine	46,331	100.0	28.1	55.1	9.0	0.3	7.5
Marijuana	10,083	100.0	39.8	45.8	7.3	0.6	6.6
Codeine combinations	3,124	100.0	61.1	22.9	6.2	1.2	8.6
All other drugs	30,350	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug Unknown	15,671	100.0	31.7	38.6	15.8	0.7	13.1

¹ Data are from the Drug Abuse Network (DAWN) May 1987 data file.

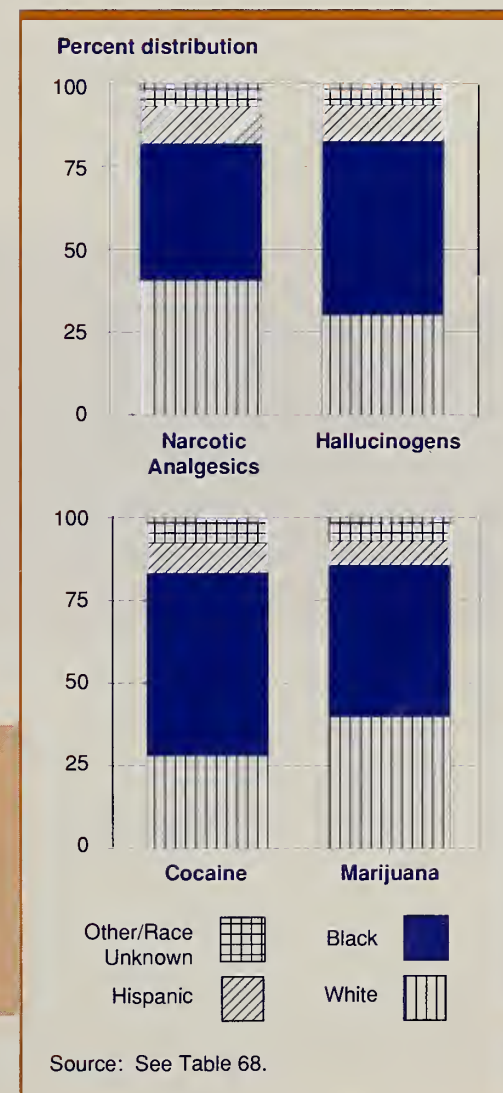
Notes: Includes only medical emergencies related directly or indirectly to drug abuse, defined as: "the non-medical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture." One emergency room episode can involve more than one drug. Each drug included in an episode constitutes a drug report. Data are for 27 metropolitan areas.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse: *Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network [DAWN]: Annual Data 1987 Series I, Number 7*. DHHS Pub No. (ADM) 88-1584.

Minority episodes comprised 51.9 percent of all drug abuse episodes recorded by selected emergency rooms during 1987, and accounted for more than half the mentioned misuse of narcotic analgesics, hallucinogens, cocaine, marijuana and unknown substances. About 30 percent of the mentioned use of codeine combinations was reported by minorities.

CHART 68.

Distribution of drug mentions by drug abuse patients for selected classes of drugs, by race, selected reporting areas: United States, 1987



Data from medical examiners seem to indicate that drug abuse caused or contributed to a disproportionate number of deaths among minorities and among young or middle-aged adults in 1987.

TABLE 69.

Distribution of drug abuse deaths as reported by medical examiners by selected demographic characteristics and sex, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987¹

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of medical examiners)

Demographic Characteristics	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total²	4,678	100.0	3,300	100.0	1,341	100.0
Race						
White	2,623	56.1	1,747	52.9	857	63.9
Black	1,437	30.7	1,082	32.8	352	26.2
Hispanic	446	9.5	374	11.3	65	4.8
Native American	20	0.4	7	0.2	13	1.0
Asian American	54	1.2	28	0.8	23	1.7
Unknown/no response	98	2.1	62	1.9	31	2.3
Age						
6 to 17	59	1.3	30	0.9	29	2.2
6 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14	12	0.3	8	0.2	4	0.3
15 to 17	47	1.0	22	0.7	25	1.9
18 to 29 years	1,233	26.4	912	27.6	312	23.3
18 to 19	84	1.8	61	1.8	23	1.7
20 to 24	414	8.8	313	9.5	96	7.2
25 to 29	735	15.7	538	16.3	193	14.4
30 and older	3,351	71.6	2,331	70.6	993	74.0
30 to 34	1,033	22.1	786	23.8	242	18.0
35 to 39	882	18.9	659	20.0	211	15.7
40 to 49	721	15.4	514	15.6	203	15.1
50 to 59	337	7.2	191	5.8	143	10.7
60 to 69	207	4.4	99	3.0	106	7.9
70 and older	171	3.7	82	2.5	88	6.6
Unknown/no response	35	0.7	27	0.8	7	0.5

¹ Data are from the Drug Abuse Network May 1987 data file, and exclude data from the New York metropolitan area.

² Includes deaths for which sex or race was unknown or not reported.

Note: Drug abuse is defined as "the *non-medical use* of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture."

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse: *Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network [DAWN]: Annual Data 1987 Series I, Number 7*. DHHS Pub No. (ADM) 88-1584.

CHART 69.

**Drug abuse deaths reported by medical examiners by race/ethnicity and age, selected reporting areas:
United States, 1987**



Data from medical examiners seem to indicate that drug abuse caused or contributed to a disproportionate number of deaths among all young men and among older white women in 1987.

TABLE 70.

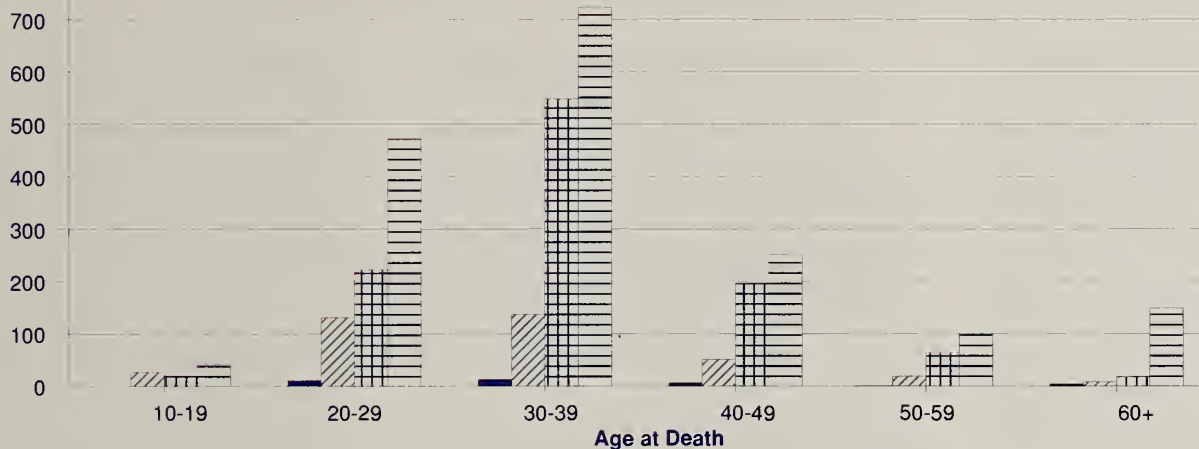
Distribution of drug abuse deaths as reported by medical examiners by race/ethnicity, selected age groups, and gender, 27 selected metropolitan reporting areas: United States, 1987¹

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of medical examiners)						
Race/ethnicity and age	Total ²		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White						
10 years and over	2,613	100.0	1,738	100.0	847	100.0
10 to 19	73	2.8	43	2.5	30	3.5
20 to 29	643	24.6	472	27.2	168	19.8
30 to 39	973	37.2	723	41.6	242	28.6
40 to 49	396	15.2	251	14.4	142	16.8
50 to 59	206	7.9	100	5.8	104	12.3
60 and over	322	12.3	149	8.6	161	19.0
Black						
10 years and over	1,419	100.0	1,068	100.0	348	100.0
10 to 19	33	2.3	20	1.9	13	3.7
20 to 29	309	21.8	222	20.8	86	24.7
30 to 39	725	51.1	548	51.3	175	50.3
40 to 49	239	16.8	196	18.4	43	12.4
50 to 59	82	5.8	64	6.0	18	5.2
60 and over	31	2.2	18	1.7	13	3.7
Hispanic						
10 years and over	442	100.0	373	100.0	62	100.0
10 to 19	32	7.2	27	7.2	5	8.1
20 to 29	157	35.5	131	35.1	21	33.9
30 to 39	155	35.1	137	36.7	16	25.8
40 to 49	60	13.6	51	13.7	9	14.5
50 to 59	29	6.6	19	5.1	10	16.1
60 and over	9	2.0	8	2.1	1	1.6
Other Race						
10 years and over	74	100.0	35	100.0	36	100.0
10 to 19	3	4.1	0	0.0	3	8.3
20 to 29	21	28.4	11	31.4	10	27.8
30 to 39	26	35.1	13	37.1	11	30.6
40 to 49	9	12.2	6	17.1	3	8.3
50 to 59	5	6.8	1	2.9	3	8.3
60 and over	10	13.5	4	11.4	6	16.7
¹ Data are from the Drug Abuse Network May 1987 data file, and exclude data from the New York metropolitan area.						
² Includes deaths for which sex was unknown or not reported.						
Note: Drug abuse is defined as "the <i>non-medical</i> use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture."						
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse: <i>Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network [DAWN]: Annual Data 1987 Series I, Number 7.</i> DHHS Pub No. (ADM) 88-1584.						

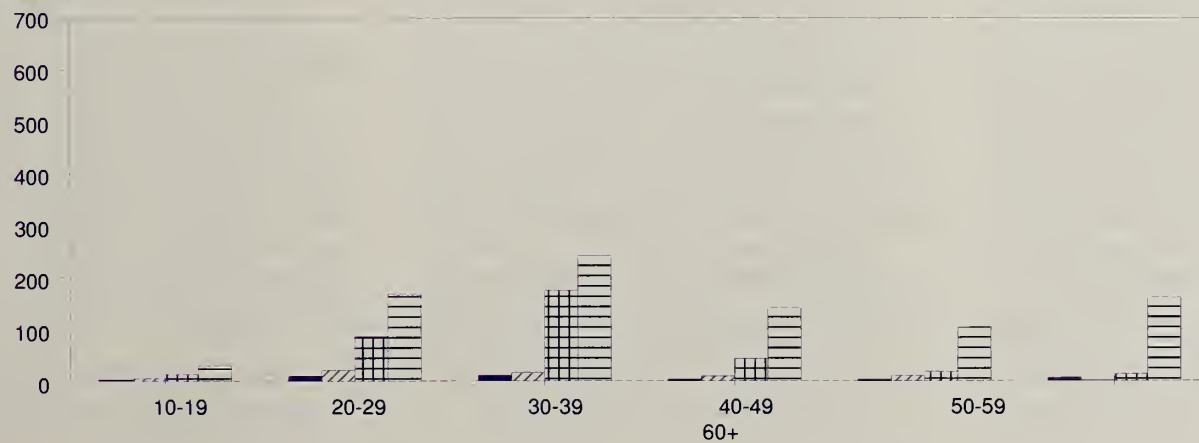
CHART 70.

Drug abuse deaths reported by medical examiners by age, race/ethnicity, and gender, selected reporting areas: United States, 1987

Male Deaths



Female Deaths



Source: See Table 70.

CHAPTER 5 *Health Professions Enrollment*

Between 1976 and 1984, minorities made some numerical increases in enrollments at the undergraduate level and in pursuing first-professional degrees. At the beginning of academic year 1984-85, the 1,402,614 undergraduate minority students comprised 14.8 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment, and the 22,136 first-professional degree minority students comprised 8.0 percent of the total first-professional degree enrollment. At the beginning of academic year 1976-77, the corresponding minority enrollment percents were 14.8 and 7.0, respectively. Relative to their percentages of the college-aged population in the 1980 Decennial Census, Blacks and Hispanics continue to remain underrepresented in higher education in the United States.

Minorities make up about 23 percent of the total United States population. Minority representation in 10 selected health professions programs was highest in dentistry (25.8 percent, 1988-89) and lowest in veterinary medicine (6.6 percent, 1988-89) (Table 72).

Over the past 35 years, pharmacy has increased its percentage of female degree recipients more than any other

traditionally male dominated health profession. Women now earn 56.9 percent of all pharmacy degrees. In academic year 1986-87, women received slightly less than two-thirds of the degrees awarded in public health. Women earned nearly one-third of the degrees in allopathic medicine and more than one-fourth of the degrees in osteopathic medicine, dentistry, and optometry (Tables 71 and 90).

Between academic years 1971-72 and 1988-89, the number of students in schools of allopathic medicine rose from 43,650 to 65,300—an increase of 49.6 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 368.5 percent—from 3,072 to 14,393. Minority students now comprise 22.0 percent of all allopathic medical students. A substantial portion of this increased minority presence is attributable to increased representation by Asian Americans. In 1988, the distribution of minority students by race/ethnicity was Asians, 45.8 percent; Blacks, 27.8 percent; Hispanics, 24.8 percent; and American Indians, 1.6 percent.

Comparisons of first-year enrollment for minority women in schools of allopathic

medicine for academic years 1971-72, 1979-80, and 1988-89, show that minority women have generally increased their representation in medical schools at a faster rate than all women and minority males (Table 89). Although experiencing gains in both first-year and total enrollment, Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans continued to be underrepresented in medical education in 1988-89 relative to their numbers in the general population (Tables 73 and 74).

Between academic years 1971-72 and 1987-88, the number of students in schools of osteopathic medicine rose from 2,304 to 6,586—an increase of 185.9 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased ninefold—from 63 to 653 students (Table 75). In 1987, the distribution of minority students by race/ethnicity was Asians, 43.9 percent; Hispanics, 31.9 percent; Blacks, 18.7 percent; and American Indians, 5.5 percent.

Between academic years 1973-74 and 1988-89, the number of students in schools of dentistry declined from 19,187 to 17,094 students—a decrease of 10.9 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by 166.4 percent—

from 1,656 to 4,411 students (Tables 77 and 78). In 1989, the distribution of minority students by race/ethnicity was Asians, 52.7 percent; Hispanics, 23.5 percent; Blacks, 22.3 percent; and American Indians, 1.4 percent.

The representation of minorities in schools of veterinary medicine increased more than threefold from 1971 to 1987; they were nearly 7 percent of the total enrollment in 1987 (Tables 79 and 80).

Total enrollment in schools of optometry increased by 146 percent between 1971-72 and 1987-88. Minority enrollment increased from 181 to 688—an increase of 280 percent (Table 81). Among minorities, Asians have enrolled in numbers much greater than their proportion in the general population. In 1987-88, the distribution of the minority portion of students in schools of optometry was Asians, 59.5 percent; Hispanics, 20.2 percent; Blacks, 17.0 percent; and American Indians, 3.2 percent.

Between 1973-74 and 1987-88 minorities have made significant strides in absolute as well as relative numbers enrolled in schools of pharmacy. The total number enrolled during this period increased from 16,332 to 21,424 students—

an increase of 5,092 students or 31.2 percent. At the same time, total minority enrollment rose from 1,645 to 4,835 students—an increase of 3,190 or 193.2 percent. In addition, minority students have increased their proportion of the entering class from 8.2 to 18.7 percent during a decade of declining enrollment (Tables 82 and 83).

While enrollment in schools of podiatry more than doubled between 1971-72 and 1987-88, minority enrollment increased from 40 to 407 students—an elevenfold increase (Tables 84 and 85). In 1987, the distribution of the minority portion of students in schools of podiatry by race/ethnicity was Blacks, 48.3 percent; Asians, 30.9 percent; Hispanics, 18.2 percent; and American Indians, 1.6 percent.

Enrollment in education programs for registered nurses declined by 15.6 percent between academic years 1971-72 and 1985-86, according to data from those schools reporting racial/ethnic composition of their students. During this

period, minority enrollment declined 7.6 percent (Tables 86 and 87). In 1985, the distribution of the minority portion of students in programs for registered nurses by race/ethnicity was Blacks, 63.6 percent; Hispanics, 18.4 percent; and other minorities, 18.0 percent.

Total enrollment in schools of public health increased by 68.7 percent between 1974-75 and 1986-87. Minority enrollment increased from 632 to 1,454—an increase of 130.1 percent. In 1986-87, the distribution of the minority portion of students in schools of public health was Asians, 26.0 percent; Hispanics, 36.0 percent; Blacks, 33.3 percent; and American Indians, 4.7 percent (Table 88).

TABLE 71.

Graduates from selected health professions schools by sex: United States, recent years

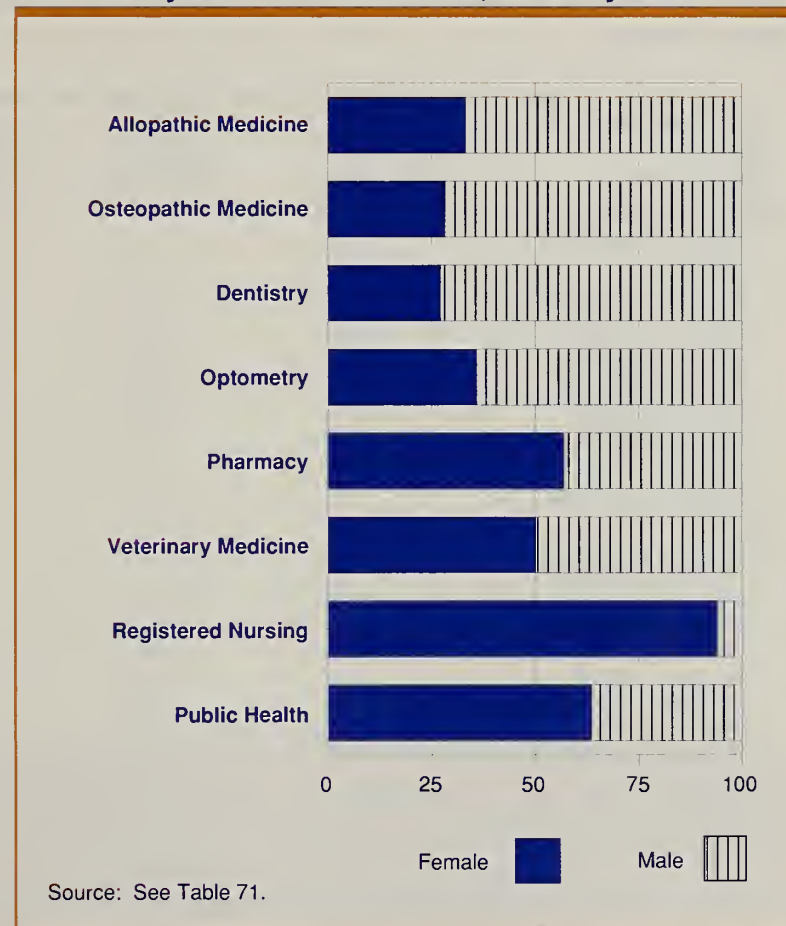
Health Profession and Academic Year	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Number of graduates			
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1987-88	15,919	10,704	5,215
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1987-88	1,564	1,123	441 ¹
Dentistry, 1987-88	4,519	3,289	1,230
Optometry, 1987-88	1,073	641	382
Pharmacy, 1986-87	5,859	2,527	3,352
Podiatry, 1987-88*	625	—	—
Veterinary medicine, 1987-88	2,212	1,105	1,107
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1985-86	65,845	3,916	61,929
Baccalaureate	20,702	1,146	19,556
Associate	34,122	2,326	31,796
Diploma	10,021	444	9,577
Public health, 1986-87	2,629	957	1,672
Percent			
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1987-88	100.0	67.2	32.8
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1987-88	100.0	71.8	28.2 ¹
Dentistry, 1987-88	100.0	72.8	27.2
Optometry, 1987-88	100.0	64.1	35.9
Pharmacy, 1986-87	100.0	43.1	56.9
Podiatry, 1987-88*	100.0	—	—
Veterinary medicine, 1987-88	100.0	49.9	50.1
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1985-86	100.0	6.0	94.0
Baccalaureate	100.0	5.5	94.5
Associate	100.0	6.8	93.2
Diploma	100.0	4.8	95.4
Public health, 1986-87	100.0	36.4	63.6

¹Estimated.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by various health profession associations in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1989* Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 71.

Graduates from selected health professions schools by sex: United States, recent years



The percentage of women graduating from selected health professions schools ranged from 94.0 percent in registered nursing to 27.2 percent in dentistry. For men the range was 71.8 percent in osteopathic medicine to 6.0 percent in registered nursing.

TABLE 72.

Total enrollment in selected health professions schools by racial/ethnic category: United States, recent years

Health Profession and Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Number of students								
Allopathic medicine, 1988-89	65,300	14,393	6,889	3,995	3,566 ²	237	6,595	—
Osteopathic medicine, 1986-87	6,586	653	366	122	208	36	287	—
Dentistry, 1988-89	17,094	4,411	2,085	984	1,038	63	2,326	—
Optometry, 1987-88	4,509	688	278	117	139	22	410	—
Pharmacy, 1987-88	21,418	4,835	2,835	1,729	1,055	45	2,000	—
Podiatry, 1988-89	2,609	506	350	237	95	5	156	13
Veterinary medicine, 1988-89 ³	8,558	563	443	200	196	47	94	—
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1985-86 ⁴	165,196	18,876	—	11,999	3,477	— ⁵	— ⁵	3,400 ⁵
Percent								
Allopathic medicine, 1988-89	100.0	22.0	10.5	6.1	5.5 ²	0.4	10.1	—
Osteopathic medicine, 1988-89	100.0	12.6	6.2	2.2	3.5	0.4	6.4	—
Dentistry, 1988-89	100.0	25.8	12.2	5.8	6.1	0.4	13.6	—
Optometry, 1987-88	100.0	15.3	6.2	2.6	3.1	0.4	9.1	—
Pharmacy, 1987-88	100.0	22.6	13.3	8.1	5.0	0.3	9.4	—
Podiatry, 1988-89	100.0	19.4	13.4	9.1	3.6	0.2	6.0	0.5
Veterinary medicine, 1988-89 ³	100.0	6.6	5.2	2.3	2.3	0.6	1.1	—
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1985-86 ⁴	100.0	11.4	—	7.3	2.1	— ⁵	— ⁵	2.0 ⁵

¹ Category includes all minority racial/ethnic groups except Asian and other.

² The term "Hispanic" covers 1,128 Mexican Americans, 1,091 "other" Hispanics, and 438 mainland Puerto Ricans.

³ Illinois U. did not provide a breakdown by minority/non-minority for its total enrollment of 328. These students are not included in the total.

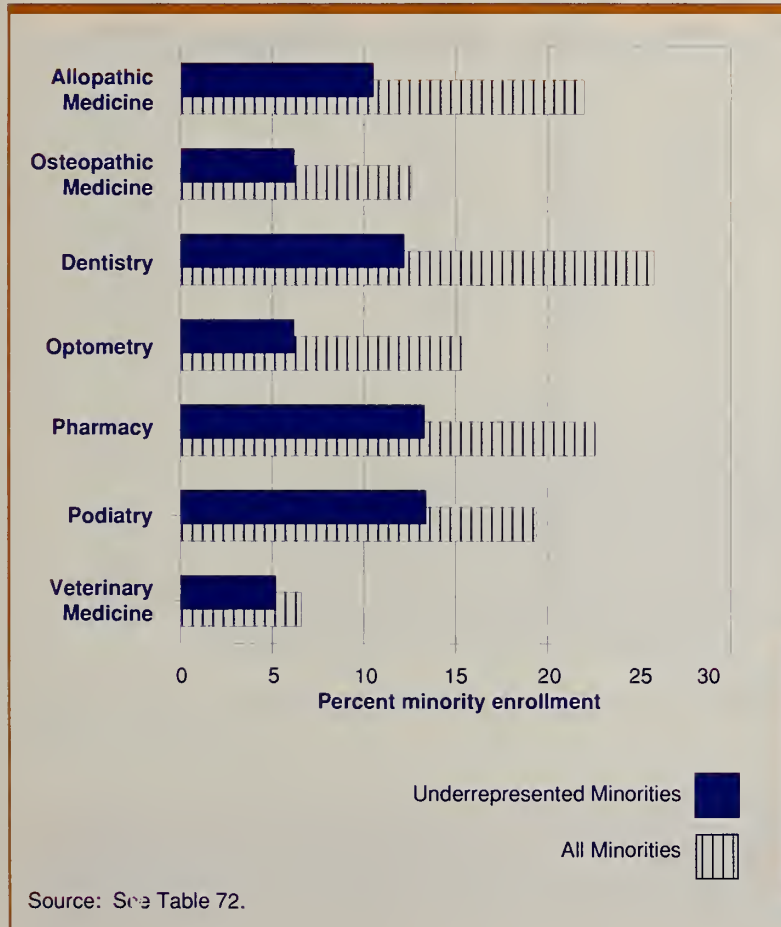
⁴ Data for registered nursing are based on total enrollment in schools responding to questions on minority enrollment.

⁵ Minority composition of enrollment not available.

Source: For source of data, see the respective table for each profession.

CHART 72.

Minority students among total enrollment in selected health professions schools: United States, recent years



Minority student representation in selected health professions schools was highest in dentistry, more than 25 percent. Minorities make up about 23 percent of the total United States population.

TABLE 73.

Total enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989

Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Total Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minority ¹	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic ² American	Asian American	Other Minority	White ³ American
Number of students									
1971-72	43,650	3,072	2,425	2,055	42	328	647	—	40,578
1973-74	50,751	4,840	3,765	3,049	97	619	883	192	45,911
1975-76	55,818	6,361	4,524	3,456	172	1,473	1,022	238	49,457
1977-78	60,039	7,260	4,880	3,587	201	2,050	1,422	—	52,779
1979-80	63,800	8,128	5,086	3,627	212	2,512	1,777	—	55,672
1981-82	66,298	9,724	5,503	3,884	229	3,093	2,518	—	56,574
1983-84	67,327	10,798	5,600	3,892	258	3,358	3,290	—	56,529
1985-86	66,585	11,831	5,655	3,849	235	3,147	4,289	—	54,754
1987-88	65,735	13,217	6,580	3,698	233	3,548	5,738	—	51,728
1988-89	65,300	14,393	6,889	3,995	237	3,566	6,595	—	50,366
Percent									
1971-72	100.0	7.0	5.6	4.7	0.1	0.8	1.5	—	93.0
1973-74	100.0	9.5	7.4	6.0	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.4	90.5
1975-76	100.0	11.4	8.1	6.2	0.3	2.6	1.8	0.4	88.6
1977-78	100.0	12.1	8.1	6.0	0.3	3.4	2.4	—	87.9
1979-80	100.0	12.7	8.0	5.7	0.3	3.9	2.8	—	87.3
1981-82	100.0	14.7	8.3	5.9	0.3	4.7	3.8	—	85.3
1983-84	100.0	16.0	8.3	5.8	0.4	5.0	4.9	—	84.0
1985-86	100.0	17.8	8.5	5.8	0.4	5.2	6.4	—	82.2
1987-88	100.0	20.1	10.0	6.0	0.4	5.4	8.7	—	78.7
1988-89	100.0	22.0	10.5	6.1	0.4	5.5	10.1	—	77.1

¹ Includes black Americans, American Indians, Mexican Americans, and mainland Puerto Ricans.

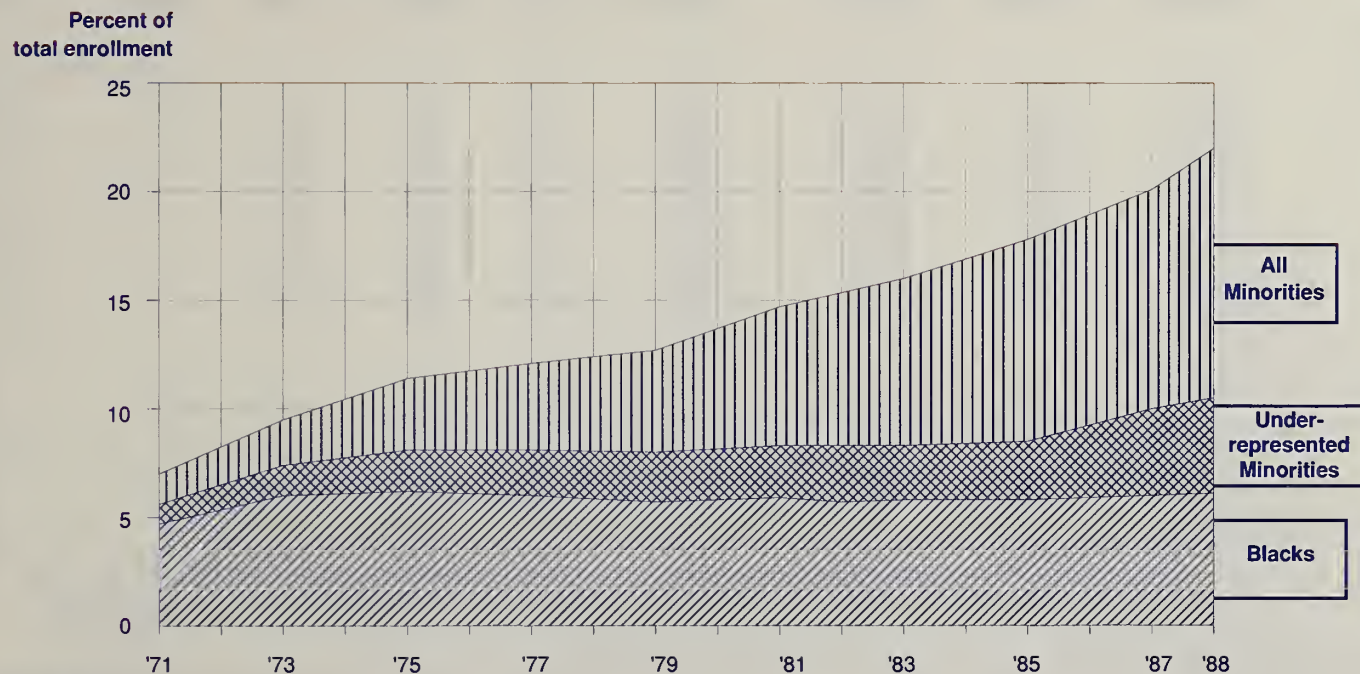
² Beginning in 1977-78, the general "other" category was dropped and a Hispanic classification was added, which is defined to include any person of Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

³ Category includes all foreign students and race not specified.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the Association of American Medical Colleges in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 73.

Minority students among total enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989



Source: See Table 73.

Minorities comprised 22.0 percent of the total medical school population in 1988-89. The corresponding statistic for 1971 was 7.0 percent. While data for the intervening years reflected an overall gain in minority representation, Blacks have experienced little or no increase for more than a decade. American Indians appear to have stabilized in more recent years at about 0.4 percent and Hispanic American presence among medical students has increased slowly to 5.5 percent.

TABLE 74.

First-year enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989

Academic Year	First-year Enrollment	First-year Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minority ¹	Black American	American Indian	Hispanic ² American	Asian American	Other Minority	White ³ American
Number of students									
1971-72	12,361	1,279	1,062	881	23	158	217	—	11,082
1973-74	14,154	1,622	1,292	1,019	44	229	259	71	12,502
1975-76	15,295	1,912	1,391	1,036	60	461	282	73	13,383
1977-78	16,136	2,146	1,458	1,094	51	615	395	—	13,990
1979-80	16,930	2,463	1,545	1,108	63	790	502	—	14,467
1981-82	17,268	2,933	1,671	1,196	70	902	765	—	14,335
1983-84	17,150	3,124	1,658	1,173	75	893	983	—	14,026
1985-86	16,929	3,208	1,798	1,030	61	953	1,164	—	13,721
1987-88	16,713	4,043	1,996	1,221	68	927	1,827	—	12,511
1988-89	16,868	4,335	1,996	1,210	76	949	2,100	—	12,386
Percent									
1971-72	100.0	10.3	8.6	7.1	0.2	1.3	1.8	—	89.7
1973-74	100.0	11.5	9.1	7.2	0.3	1.6	1.8	0.5	88.5
1975-76	100.0	12.5	9.1	6.8	0.4	3.0	1.8	0.5	87.5
1977-78	100.0	13.3	9.0	6.8	0.3	3.8	2.4	—	86.7
1979-80	100.0	14.5	9.1	6.5	0.4	4.7	3.0	—	85.5
1981-82	100.0	17.0	9.7	6.9	0.4	5.2	4.4	—	83.0
1983-84	100.0	18.2	9.7	6.8	0.4	5.2	5.7	—	81.8
1985-86	100.0	18.9	10.6	6.1	0.4	5.6	6.9	—	81.1
1987-88	100.0	24.2	11.9	7.3	0.4	5.5	10.9	—	74.9
1988-89	100.0	25.7	11.8	7.2	0.5	5.6	12.4	—	73.4

¹ Includes black Americans, American Indians, Mexican Americans, and mainland Puerto Ricans.

² Beginning in 1977-78, the general "other" category was dropped and a Hispanic classification was added, which is defined to include any person of Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

³ Category includes all foreign students and race not specified.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the Association of American Medical Colleges in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

The percentage of minorities among first year medical students increased steadily from 1971 to 1988. black presence peaked at about 7 percent in the 1970s, declined to 6 percent in the mid-1980s, and was 7.2 percent in 1988. Representation for American Indians and Hispanic Americans has stabilized in more recent years at about 0.5 and 5.5 percent respectively.

CHART 74.

Minority students among first-year enrollment in allopathic medical schools: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989

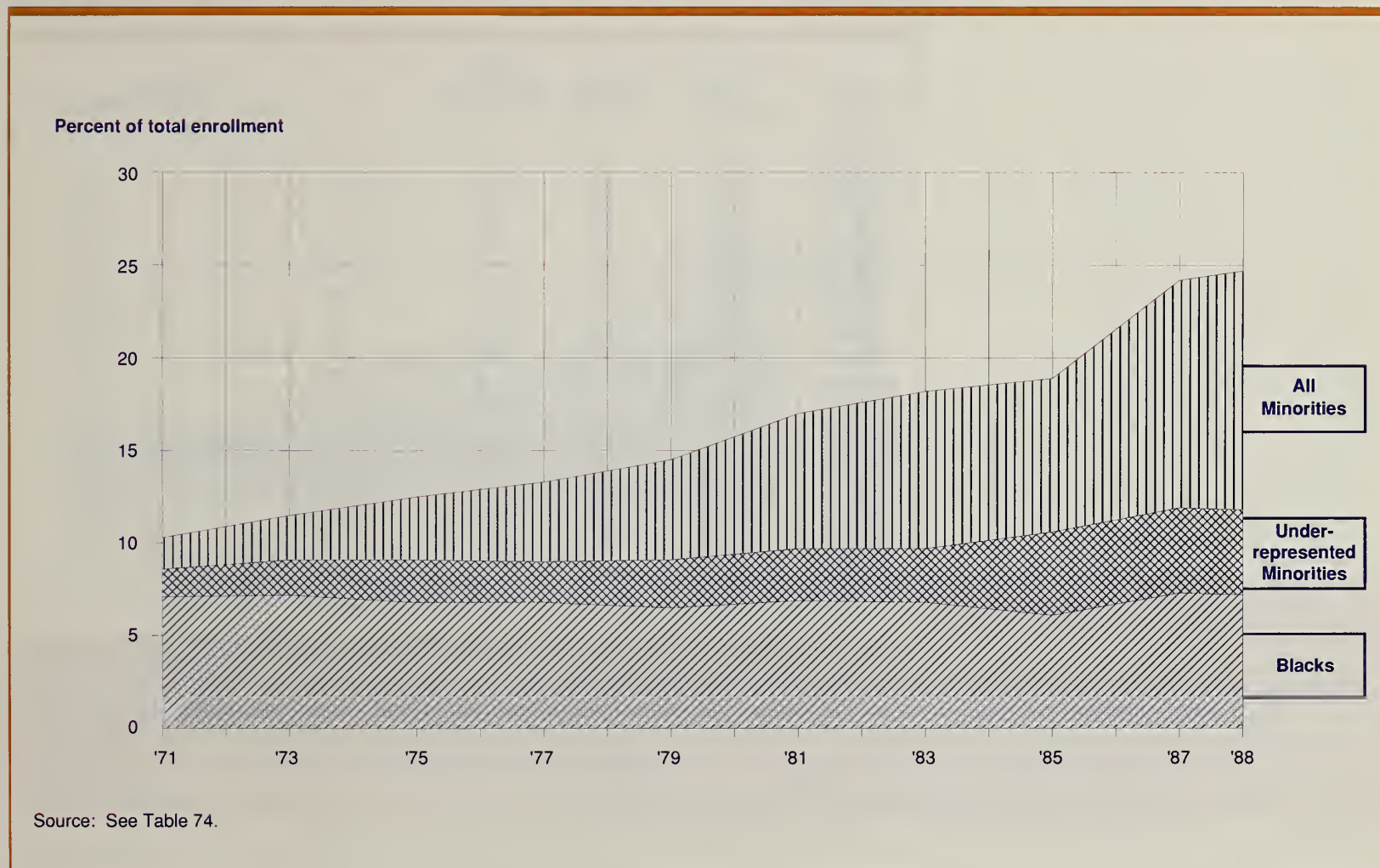


TABLE 75.

Total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988

Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Number of students							
1971-72	2,304	63	52	27	19	6	11
1973-74	2,780	70	54	31	12	11	16
1975-76	3,443	120	93	57	23	13	27
1977-78	3,926	173	128	76	33	19	45
1979-80	4,571	241	171	100	45	26	70
1981-82	5,304	301	192	104	62	26	109
1983-84	6,212	411	259	122	98	39	152
1985-86	6,608	533	331	125	158	48	202
1987-88	6,586	653	366	122	208	36	287
Percent							
1971-72	100.0	2.7	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5
1973-74	100.0	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
1975-76	100.0	3.5	2.7	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.8
1977-78	100.0	4.4	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.1
1979-80	100.0	5.3	3.7	2.2	1.0	0.6	1.5
1981-82	100.0	5.7	3.6	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.1
1983-84	100.0	6.6	4.2	2.0	1.6	0.6	2.4
1985-86	100.0	8.1	5.0	1.9	2.4	0.7	3.1
1987-88	100.0	9.9	5.6	1.8	3.2	0.5	4.4

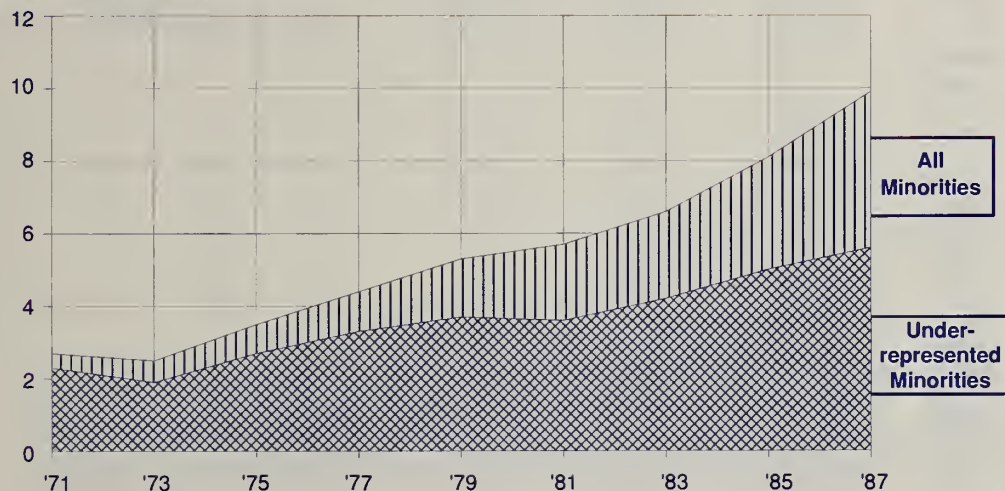
¹ Includes black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 75.

Minority students among all students in schools of osteopathic medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988

Percent of all students



Source: See Table 75.

Between 1971 and 1987 minority enrollment increased from 63 to 653 students in osteopathy. However, in 1987 all minority and underrepresented minority representation was only 9.9 and 5.6 percent, respectively, of the total enrollment in this field.

TABLE 76.

First-year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988

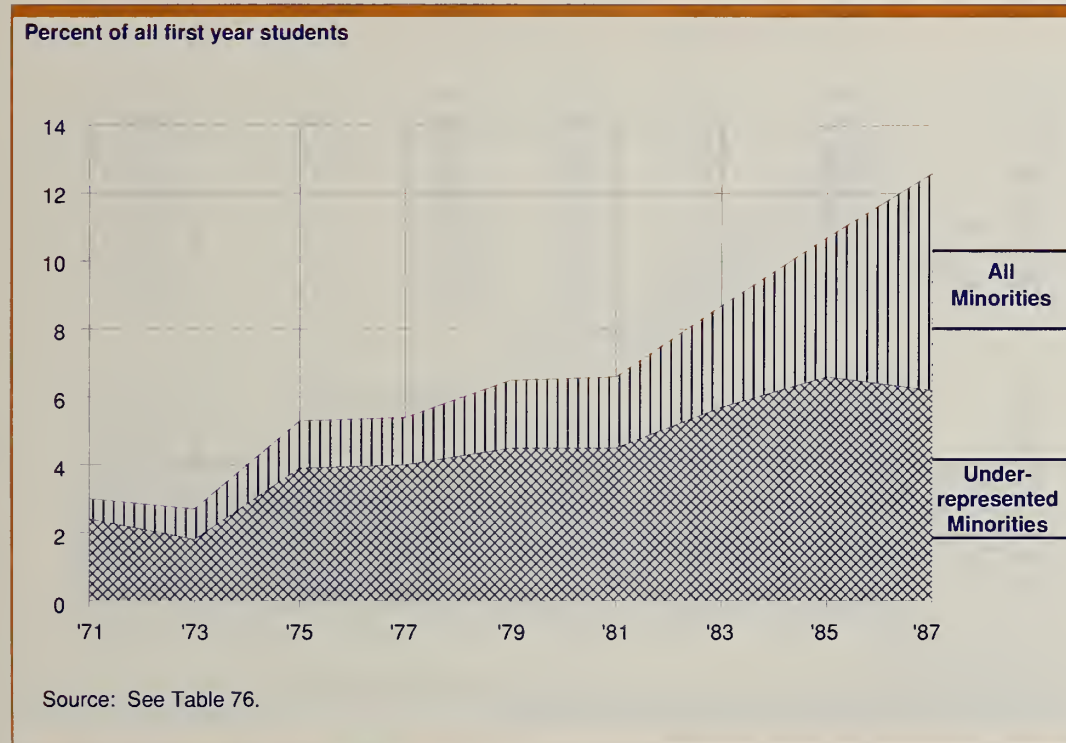
Academic Year	Total first-year Enrollment	Minority first-year Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Number of students							
1971-72	670	20	16	10	5	1	4
1973-74	884	24	16	10	2	4	8
1975-76	1,038	55	40	23	10	7	15
1977-78	1,163	63	47	26	13	8	16
1979-80	1,426	93	64	40	18	6	29
1981-82	1,582	104	71	37	22	12	33
1983-84	1,746	152	100	49	38	13	52
1985-86	1,737	185	115	37	68	10	70
1987-88	1,692	213	105	38	60	7	108
Percent							
1971-72	100.0	3.0	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.6
1973-74	100.0	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.9
1975-76	100.0	5.3	3.9	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.4
1977-78	100.0	5.4	4.0	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.4
1979-80	100.0	6.5	4.5	2.8	1.3	0.4	2.0
1981-82	100.0	6.6	4.5	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.1
1983-84	100.0	8.7	5.7	2.8	2.2	0.7	3.0
1985-86	100.0	10.7	6.6	2.1	3.9	0.6	4.0
1987-88	100.0	12.6	6.2	2.2	3.5	0.4	6.4

¹ Includes black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 76.

Minority students among first-year students in schools of osteopathic medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1983-1984



Between 1971 and 1987 minorities increased from 20 to 213 first year students in osteopathy. However, in 1987 all minorities and underrepresented minorities still constituted only 12.6 and 6.2 percent, respectively, of the first year enrollment in this field.

TABLE 77.

Total enrollment in schools of dentistry by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1973-1974 through 1988-1989¹

Academic Year	Total Enrollment ¹	Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ²	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Other Minority	White Americans
Number of students									
1973-74	19,187	1,656	1,086	872	28	185	490	80	17,531
1975-76	20,549	2,020	1,288	977	48	253	588	144	18,529
1977-78	21,510	2,160	1,417	968	59	390	743	—	19,350
1979-80	22,482	2,453	1,558	1,009	60	489	895	—	20,029
1981-82	22,621	2,839	1,643	999	61	583	1,196	—	19,782
1983-84	21,428	3,024	1,667	1,000	64	603	1,357	—	18,404
1985-86	19,563	3,531	1,859	1,019	50	790	1,672	—	16,032
1987-88	17,632	4,101	2,002	994	60	948	2,099	—	13,531
1988-89	17,094	4,411	2,085	984	63	1,038	2,326	—	12,632
Percent									
1973-74	100.0	8.6	5.7	4.5	0.1	1.0	2.6	0.4	91.4
1975-76	100.0	9.8	6.3	4.8	0.2	1.3	2.9	0.7	90.2
1977-78	100.0	10.0	6.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	3.5	—	90.0
1979-80	100.0	10.9	6.9	4.5	0.3	2.2	4.0	—	89.1
1981-82	100.0	12.6	7.3	4.4	0.3	2.6	5.3	—	87.4
1983-84	100.0	14.1	7.8	4.7	0.3	2.8	6.3	—	85.9
1985-86	100.0	18.0	9.5	5.2	0.3	4.0	8.5	—	82.0
1987-88	100.0	23.3	11.4	5.6	0.3	5.4	11.9	—	76.7
1988-89	100.0	25.8	12.2	5.8	0.4	6.1	13.6	—	74.2

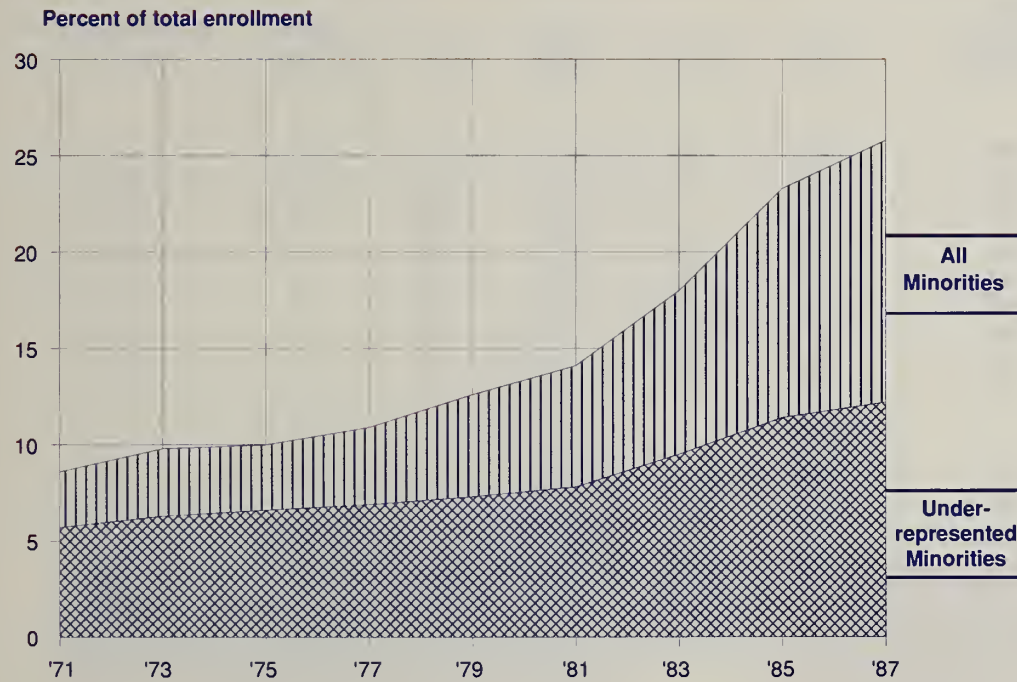
¹ Excludes students at University of Puerto Rico.

² Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and other minority.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 77.

**Minority students among total enrollment in schools of dentistry:
United States, selected academic years, 1973-1974 through 1988-1989**



Source: See Table 77.

The percentage of minorities in the total dental school population increased slowly but steadily prior to 1979 and has been growing somewhat more rapidly since then. The number of Blacks has not grown as much, in numbers or proportionally, as the numbers of Hispanics and Asians. Enrollment for Asians began to exceed that for Blacks for the first time in the early 1980s. It has continued to do so through 1988.

TABLE 78.

First-year enrollment in schools of dentistry by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989¹

Academic Year	Total First-year Enrollment ¹	Minority First-year Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minority	White Americans
Number of students									
1971-72	4,705	412	289	245	40	4	112	11	4,293
1973-74	5,389	529	354	273	69	12	141	34	4,860
1975-76	5,697	637	395	298	75	22	186	56	5,060
1977-78	5,890	641	416	296	110	10	225	—	5,249
1979-80	6,066	745	456	274	163	19	289	—	5,321
1981-82	5,789	876	503	299	183	21	373	—	4,913
1983-84	5,207	873	467	276	172	19	406	—	4,334
1985-86	4,843	1,105	609	281	312	16	496	—	3,738
1987-88	4,316	1,294	658	280	358	20	636	—	3,022
1988-89	4,148	1,306	625	288	316	21	681	—	2,842
Percent									
1971-72	100.0	8.8	6.1	5.2	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.2	91.2
1973-74	100.0	9.8	6.6	5.1	1.3	0.2	2.6	0.6	90.2
1975-76	100.0	11.2	6.9	5.2	1.3	0.4	3.3	1.0	88.8
1977-78	100.0	10.9	7.1	5.0	1.9	0.2	3.8	—	89.1
1979-80	100.0	12.3	7.5	4.5	2.7	0.3	4.8	—	87.7
1981-82	100.0	15.1	8.7	5.2	3.1	0.4	6.4	—	84.9
1983-84	100.0	16.8	9.0	5.3	3.3	0.4	7.8	—	83.2
1985-86	100.0	22.8	12.6	5.8	6.4	0.3	10.2	—	77.2
1987-88	100.0	30.0	15.2	6.5	8.3	0.5	14.7	—	70.0
1988-89	100.0	31.5	15.1	6.9	7.6	0.5	16.4	—	68.5

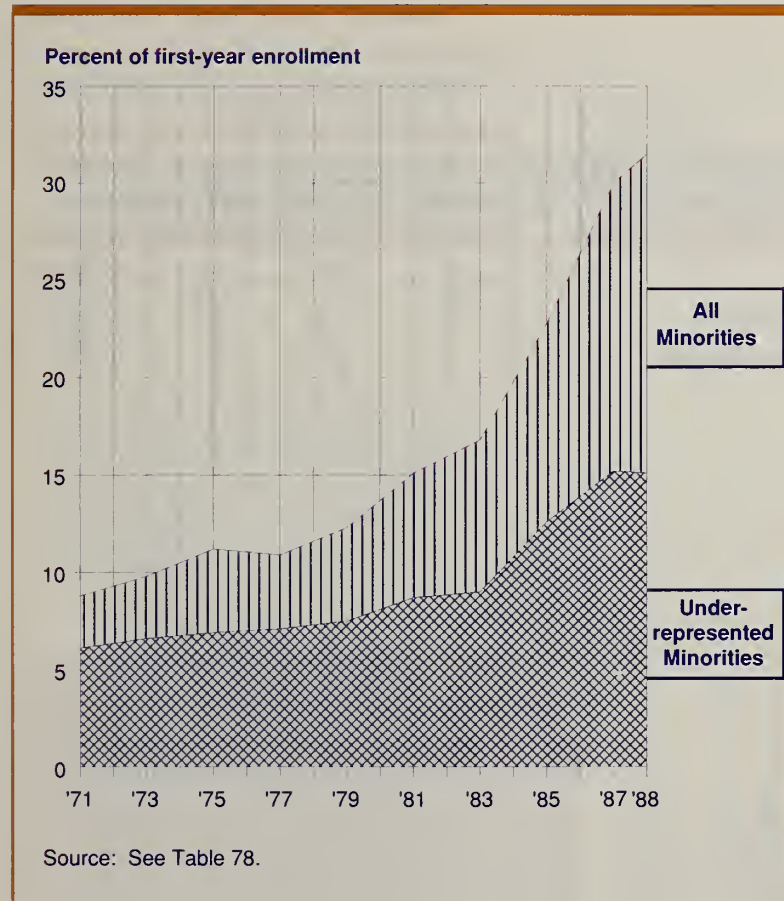
¹ Excludes students at University of Puerto Rico.

² Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and other minority.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 78.

Minority first-year enrollment in schools of dentistry: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1988-1989



Minorities more than doubled their representation among first-year dental students between 1971 and 1988. However, underrepresented minority representation has increased at a slower pace than for all minorities.

The representation of minorities in schools of veterinary medicine increased more than threefold from 1971 to 1987; they were nearly 7 percent of the total enrollment in 1987.

TABLE 79.
Total minority enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988

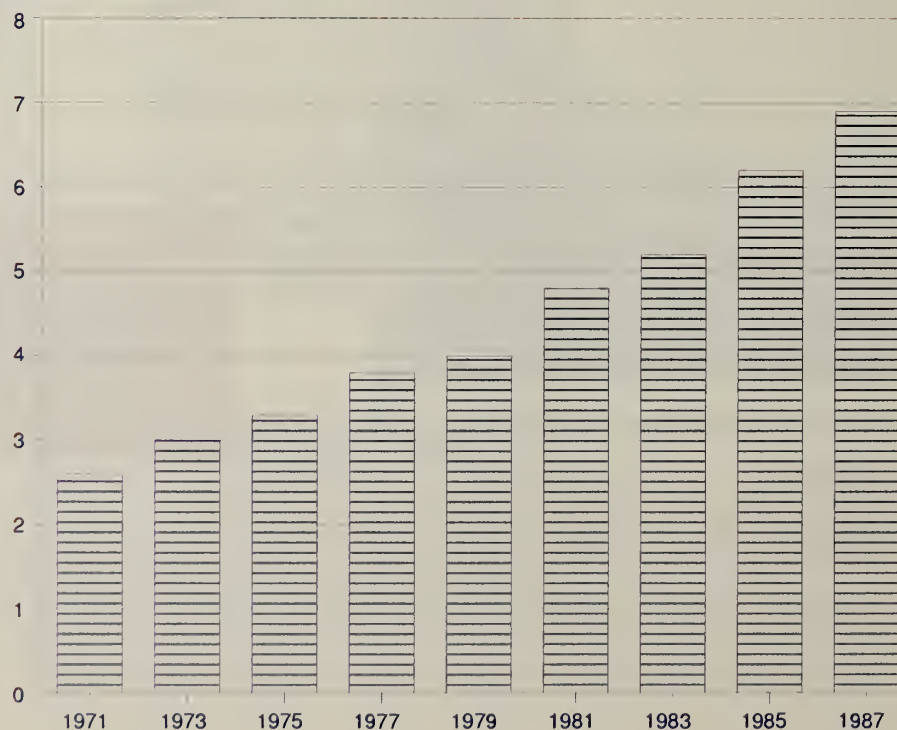
Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Total Minority Enrollment	Percent Minority
1971-72	5,149	133	2.6
1973-74	5,763	175	3.0
1975-76	6,274	204	3.3
1977-78	6,918	261	3.8
1979-80	7,803	313	4.0
1981-82	8,354	404	4.8
1983-84	8,816	461	5.2
1985-86	8,938	551	6.2
1987-88	8,188	563	6.9

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration. Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges.

CHART 79.

Total minority enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988

Minority percent of total enrollment



Source: See Table 79.

TABLE 80.

Entering classes to schools of veterinary medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1979-1980 through 1987-1988

Academic Percent	Total First-year Enrollment	First-year Minority Enrollment	Percent Minority
1979-80	2,255	86	3.8
1981-82	2,254	125	5.5
1983-84	2,320	140	6.0
1985-86	2,282	160	7.0
1987-88	2,051	156	7.6

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges.

Minority entrants to schools of veterinary medicine increased by 81 percent from 1979 to 1987. Minorities were 7.6 percent of the entering class in 1987.

CHART 80.

Minorities among entrants to schools of veterinary medicine: United States, selected academic years, 1979-1980 through 1987-1988

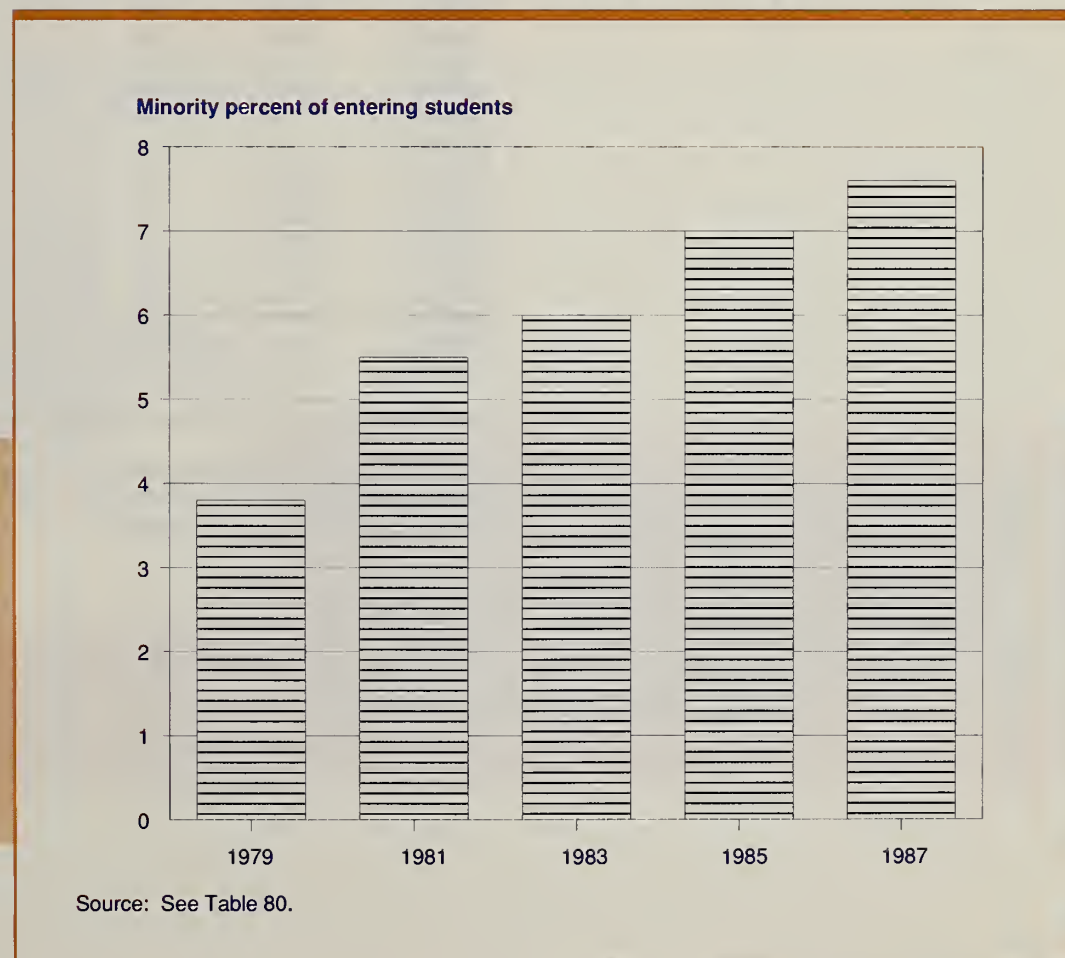


TABLE 81.

**Total enrollment in schools of optometry by racial/ethnic category:
United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988**

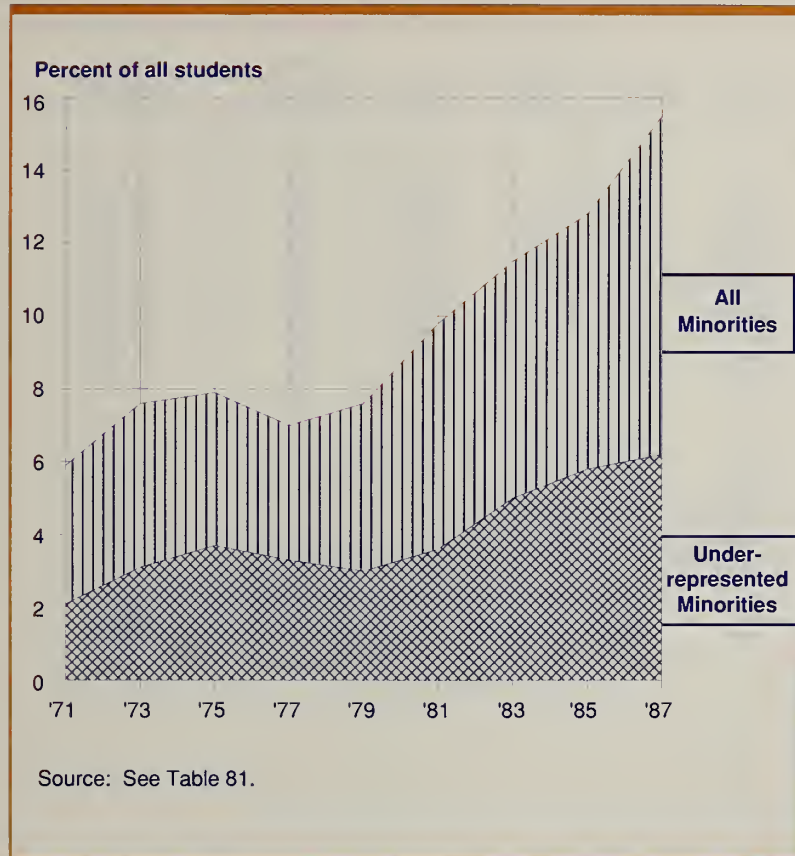
Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ¹	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Number of students							
1971-72	3,094	181	64	32	30	2	117
1973-74	3,529	267	110	53	47	10	157
1975-76	3,888	309	143	83	55	5	166
1977-78	4,209	294	141	79	55	7	153
1979-80	4,500	344	136	56	67	13	208
1981-82	4,541	447	164	57	98	9	283
1983-84	4,539	522	229	88	123	18	293
1985-86	4,445	568	256	111	125	20	312
1987-88	4,509	688	278	117	139	22	410
Percent							
1971-72	100.0	5.9	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.8
1973-74	100.0	7.6	3.1	1.5	1.3	0.3	4.4
1975-76	100.0	7.9	3.7	2.1	1.4	0.1	4.3
1977-78	100.0	7.0	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.2	3.6
1979-80	100.0	7.6	3.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	4.6
1981-82	100.0	9.8	3.6	1.3	2.2	0.2	6.2
1983-84	100.0	11.5	5.0	1.9	2.7	0.4	6.5
1985-86	100.0	12.8	5.8	2.5	2.8	0.4	7.0
1987-88	100.0	15.5	6.2	2.6	3.1	0.4	9.1

¹ Includes black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 81.

Minority students among all students in schools of optometry: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988



Minority enrollment in schools of optometry has increased from fewer than two hundred to nearly seven hundred students since 1971-72. Under-represented minorities have not enrolled in as great numbers as have all minorities. Asians have enrolled in numbers much greater than their proportion in the general population.

TABLE 82.

Total enrollment in schools of pharmacy by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988²

Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minority	White American
Number of students									
1971-72	16,322	1,645	829	618	203	8	—	816 ⁴	14,677
1973-74	20,376	1,684	987	619	343	25	651	46	18,692
1975-76	23,836	2,090	1,310	915	359	36	685	95	21,746
1977-78	23,373	2,192	1,383	984	360	39	761	48	21,081
1979-80	22,560	2,440	1,404	958	410	36	971	65	20,120
1981-82	20,132	2,529	1,423	932	453	38	1,040	66	17,603
1983-84	18,831	NA	1,848	1,019	787	42	922	NA	15,139
1985-86	19,098	4,269	2,346	1,664	640	42	1,410	513	14,829
1987-88 ⁵	21,424	4,835	2,835	1,735	1,055	45	2,000	NA	16,589
Percent									
1971-72	100.0	10.1	5.1	3.8	1.2	— ¹	5.0 ⁴	89.9	
1973-74	100.0	8.3	4.8	3.0	1.7	0.1	3.2	0.2	91.7
1975-76	100.0	8.8	5.6	3.8	1.5	0.2	2.9	0.4	91.2
1977-78	100.0	9.4	5.9	4.2	1.5	0.2	3.3	0.2	90.6
1979-80	100.0	10.8	6.2	4.2	1.8	0.2	4.3	0.3	89.2
1981-82	100.0	12.6	7.1	4.6	2.2	0.2	5.2	0.3	87.4
1983-84	100.0	NA	9.8	5.4	5.4	0.2	4.9	NA	80.4
1985-86	100.0	22.4	12.3	8.7	3.4	0.2	7.4	2.7	77.6
1987-88 ⁵	100.0	22.6	13.2	8.1	4.9	0.2	9.3	—	77.4

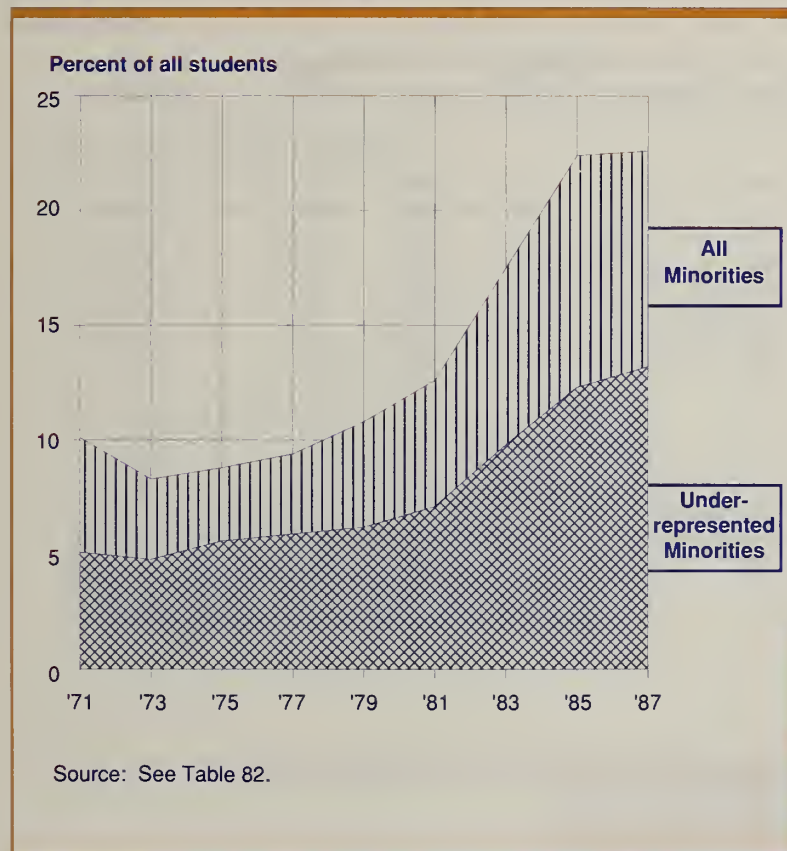
¹ Less than 0.05 percent.
² Excludes the University of Puerto Rico.
³ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and other minority.
⁴ Includes mainly Asian Americans and foreign students.
⁵ Includes students from the University of Puerto Rico.

NA Not available.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 82.

Total enrollment in schools of pharmacy by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988



The number of minority students in pharmacy schools has increased steadily since 1971, with a slight decline in the percent of enrollment between 1971 and 1974. Underrepresented minorities, particularly Hispanic Americans, also increased steadily and now constitute about 13 percent of the enrollment.

TABLE 83.

Third-to-last year enrollment in schools of pharmacy by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1973-1974 through 1987-1988¹

Academic Year	Total Third-to-last year Enrollment	Minority Third-to-last year Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other Minority	White Americans ⁴
Number of students									
1973-74	8,143	669	403	266	127	10	246	20	7,744
1975-76	8,494	852	591	413	164	14	230	31	7,642
1977-78	8,235	819	531	386	129	16	268	20	7,416
1979-80	7,905	969	567	387	162	18	367	35	6,936
1981-82	6,617	934	552	366	175	11	360	22	5,683
1983-84	6,598	1,044	615	413	183	19	399	30	5,554
1985-86	6,584	1,082	634	398	224	12	403	45	5,502
1987-88 ³	7,309	1,361	749	453	280	16	512	NA	5,948
Percent									
1973-74	100.0	8.2	4.9	3.3	1.6	0.1	3.0	0.2	91.8
1975-76	100.0	10.0	7.0	4.9	1.9	0.2	2.7	0.4	90.0
1977-78	100.0	9.9	6.4	4.7	1.6	0.2	3.3	0.2	90.1
1979-80	100.0	12.3	7.2	4.9	2.0	0.2	4.6	0.4	87.7
1981-82	100.0	14.1	8.3	5.5	2.6	0.2	5.4	0.3	85.9
1983-84	100.0	15.8	9.3	6.3	2.8	0.3	6.0	0.5	84.2
1985-86	100.0	16.4	9.6	6.0	3.4	0.2	6.1	0.7	83.6
1987-88 ³	100.0	18.7	10.3	6.2	3.9	0.3	8.4	—	81.4

¹ Excludes the University of Puerto Rico.

² Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and other minority.

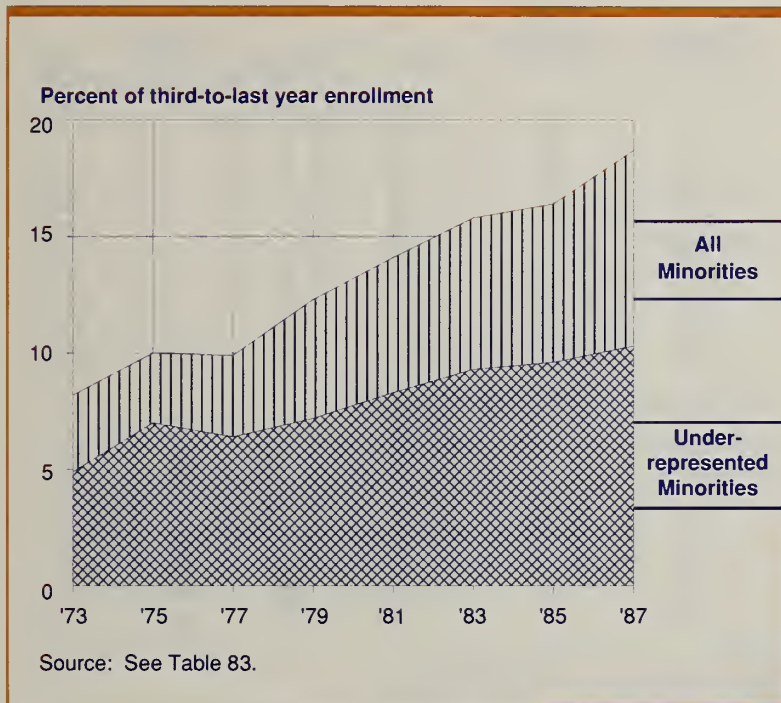
³ Includes both bachelor of science and pharmacy D. third-to-last year students.

⁴ Includes foreign third-to-last year students.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 83.

Minority students among third-to-last year enrollment in schools of pharmacy: United States, selected academic years, 1973-1974 through 1987-1988



Minority third-to-last year enrollment in schools of pharmacy increased from 8.2 percent in 1973 to 10 percent in 1976. Since 1978, there has been a steady increase to 18.7 percent in 1987.

TABLE 84.

**Total enrollment in schools of podiatry by racial/ethnic category:
United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through
1987-1988**

Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ²	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Number of students							
1971-72	1,268	40	33	27	5	1	7
1973-74	1,623	62	42	31	9	2	20
1975-76	2,085	125	79	58	18	3	46
1977-78	2,388	146	101	78	21	2	45
1979-80	2,531	189	126	93	28	5	63
1981-82	2,584	238	170	125	40	5	68
1983-84	2,556	288	220	170	41	9	68
1985-86	2,749	407	299	208	77	14	108
1987-88	2,790	489	338	236	89	8	156 ¹
Percent							
1971-72	100.0	3.2	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
1973-74	100.0	3.8	2.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	1.2
1975-76	100.0	6.0	3.8	2.8	0.9	0.1	2.2
1977-78	100.0	6.1	4.2	3.3	0.9	0.1	1.9
1979-80	100.0	7.5	5.0	3.7	1.1	0.2	2.5
1981-82	100.0	9.2	6.6	4.8	1.5	0.2	2.6
1983-84	100.0	11.3	8.6	6.6	1.6	0.4	2.7
1985-86	100.0	14.8	10.8	7.6	2.8	0.5	3.9
1987-88	100.0	17.5	12.1	8.5	3.2	0.3	5.6

¹ Count includes 5 students classified as "other" racial/ethnic group.

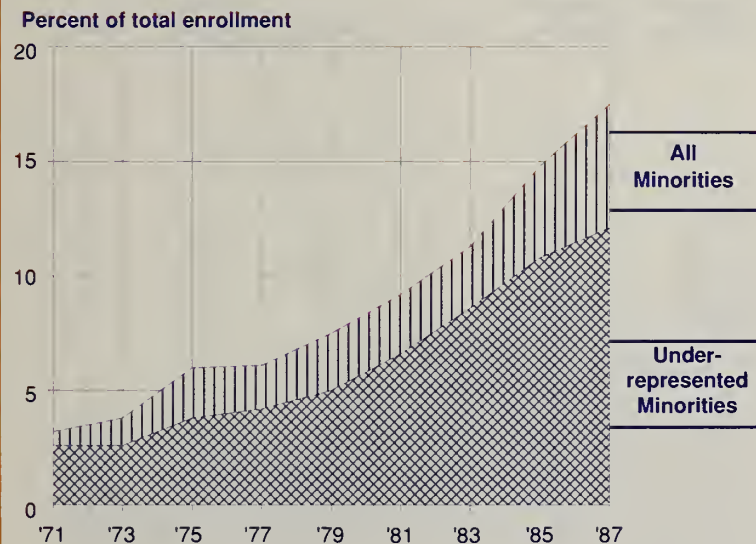
² Includes black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

***All minorities have shown
significant gains in recent years.***

CHART 84.

Minority students among total enrollment in schools of podiatry: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988



Source: See Table 84.

TABLE 85.

First-year enrollment in schools of podiatry by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988

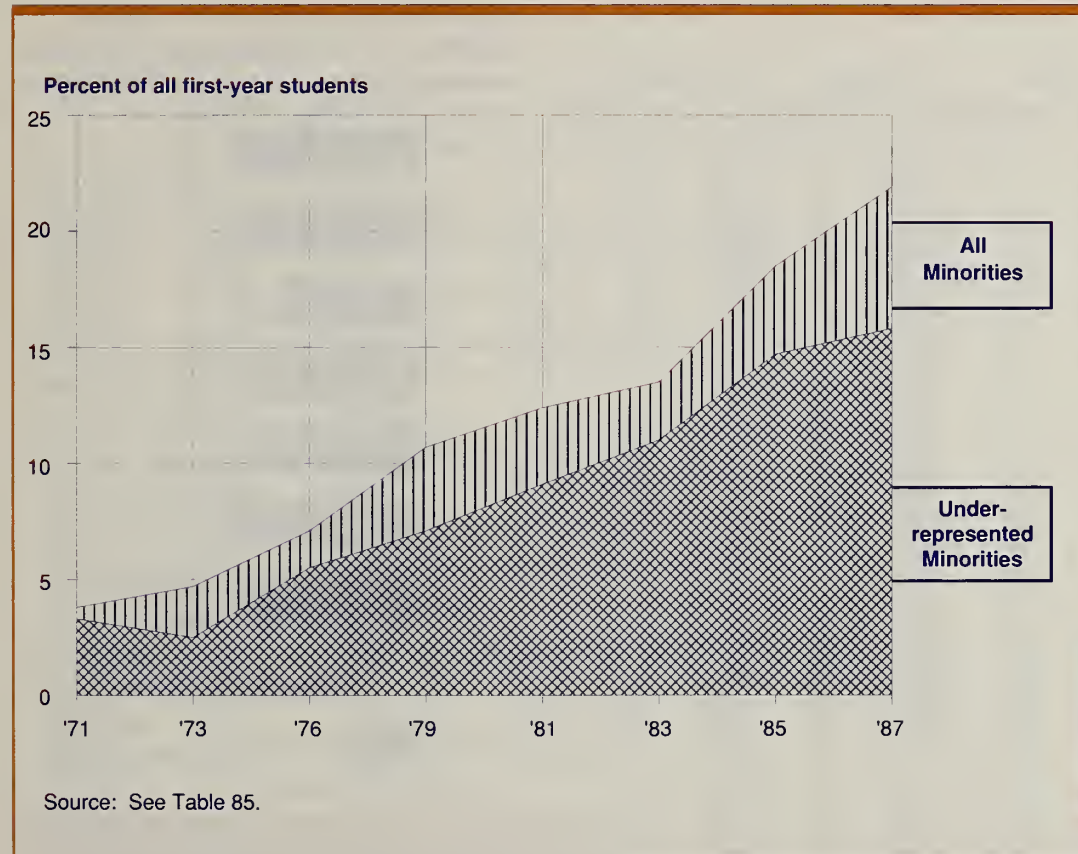
Academic Year	First-year Enrollment	Minority first-year Enrollment	Under-represented Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Number of students							
1971-72	399	15	13	11	1	1	2
1973-74	556	26	14	11	2	1	12
1976-77	650	46	36	25	6	4	11 ¹
1979-80	718	77	51	41	8	2	26
1981-82	702	87	64	47	16	1	23
1983-84	689	93	76	60	14	2	17
1985-86	811	150	119	81	26	10	33 ²
1987-88	716	157	113	81	27	4	45 ¹
Percent							
1971-72	100.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
1973-74	100.0	4.7	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.2	2.2
1976-77	100.0	7.1	5.5	3.8	0.9	0.6	1.7
1979-80	100.0	10.7	7.1	5.7	1.1	0.3	3.6
1981-82	100.0	12.4	9.1	6.7	2.3	0.1	3.3
1983-84	100.0	13.5	11.0	8.7	2.0	0.3	2.5
1985-86	100.0	18.5	14.7	10.0	3.2	1.2	4.0
1987-88	100.0	21.9	15.8	11.3	3.8	0.6	6.2

¹ Count includes one student classified as "other" racial/ethnic group.
² Count includes two students classified as "other" racial/ethnic group.
³ Includes black Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American Indians.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 85.

**Minority students among first-year enrollees in schools of podiatry:
United States, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1987-1988**



All minorities have shown significant gains in recent years.

TABLE 86.

Total enrollment in registered nurse programs by type of program and racial/ethnic category¹: United States and possessions, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1985-1986

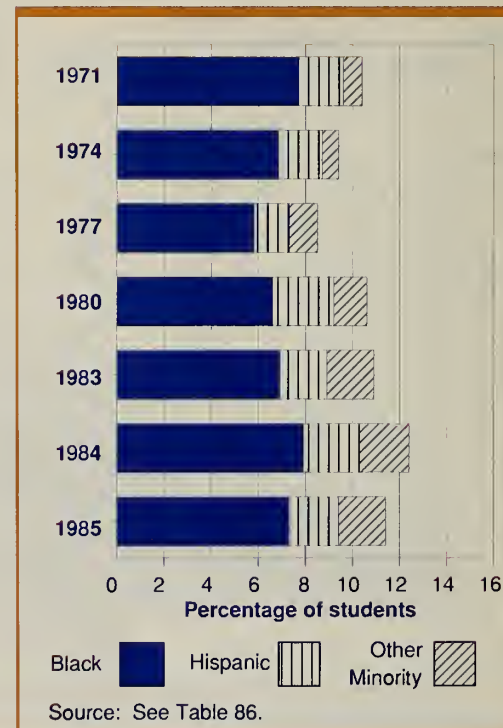
Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Total Minority		Black		Hispanic		Other Minority	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All RN programs									
1971-72	196,140	20,420	10.4	15,184	7.7	3,638	1.9	1,598	0.8
1974-75	205,883	19,363	9.4	14,046	6.8	3,837	1.9	1,480	0.7
1977-78	219,582	18,692	8.5	12,730	5.8	3,354	1.5	2,608	1.2
1980-81	219,188	23,315	10.6	14,365	6.6	5,795	2.6	3,155	1.4
1983-84	221,405	24,247	11.0	15,363	6.9	4,410	2.0	4,474	2.0
1984-85	183,908	22,875	12.4	14,595	7.9	4,465	2.4	3,815	2.1
1985-86	165,596	18,876	11.4	11,999	7.3	3,477	2.1	3,400	2.0
RN baccalaureate degree									
1971-72	68,408	NA	—	5,810	8.5	NA	—	NA	—
1974-75	85,236	9,908	11.6	7,139	8.4	1,747	2.0	1,022	1.2
1977-78	94,610	8,889	9.4	6,318	6.7	1,299	1.4	1,272	1.3
1980-81	86,755	11,147	12.8	6,126	7.1	3,339	3.8	1,682	1.9
1983-84	91,967	11,846	12.9	7,578	8.2	1,927	2.1	2,341	2.6
1984-85	77,612	10,216	13.2	6,617	8.5	1,827	2.4	1,772	2.3
1985-86	69,425	6,901	7.4	4,167	4.5	1,239	1.3	1,495	1.6
RN associate degree									
1971-72	60,874	NA	—	7,044	11.6	NA	—	NA	—
1974-75	67,586	7,399	10.9	4,964	7.3	1,688	2.5	747	1.1
1977-78	80,344	7,612	9.4	5,003	6.2	1,686	2.1	923	1.1
1980-81	92,956	9,800	10.5	6,522	7.0	2,034	2.2	1,244	1.3
1983-84	93,811	9,682	10.3	6,124	6.5	2,011	2.1	1,547	1.7
1984-85	77,647	10,309	13.3	6,392	8.2	2,213	2.8	1,704	2.2
1985-86	74,699	9,818	13.1	6,371	8.5	1,857	2.5	1,590	2.1
RN diploma									
1971-72	66,858	NA	—	2,330	3.5	NA	—	NA	—
1974-75	53,061	2,547	4.9	1,943	3.7	402	0.8	202	0.4
1977-78	44,628	2,191	4.9	1,409	3.2	369	0.8	413	0.9
1980-81	39,477	2,368	6.0	1,717	4.3	422	1.1	229	0.6
1983-84	35,627	2,478	7.0	1,661	4.7	455	1.3	362	1.0
1984-85	28,649	2,350	8.2	1,586	5.5	425	1.5	339	1.2
1985-86	21,472	2,157	10.0	1,461	6.8	381	1.8	315	1.4

¹Based on those students in schools responding to question on minority enrollment, male enrollment, or both.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the National League for Nursing, and the Division of Nursing in Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 86.

Minorities among students enrolled in registered nurse programs, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: United States, 1971-72 through 1985-86



While enrollment in education programs for registered nurses decreased by 20 percent, minority enrollment decreased by only 3 percent between academic years 1974-1975 and 1985-1986.

TABLE 87.

First-year enrollment in registered nurse programs by type of program and racial/ethnic category¹: United States and possessions, selected academic years, 1971-1972 through 1985-1986

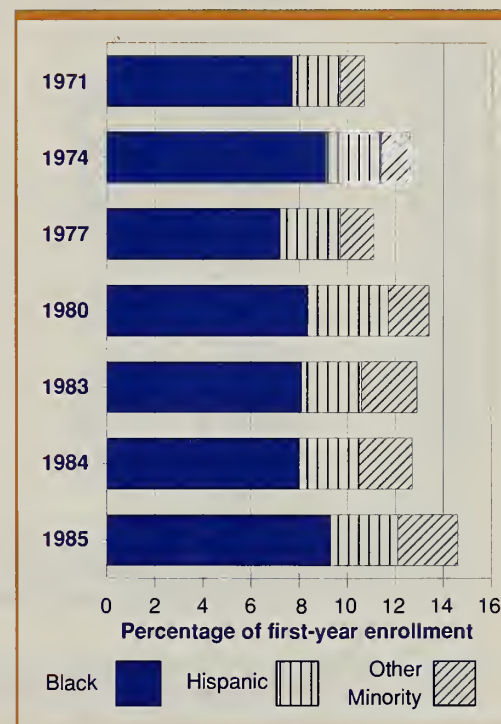
Academic Year	Total First-year Enrollment	First-year Minority Enrollment		Black		Hispanic		Other Minority	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All RN programs									
1971-72	91,896	9,889	10.8	7,088	7.7	1,866	2.0	935	1.0
1974-75	89,706	11,322	12.6	8,159	9.1	2,080	2.3	1,083	1.2
1977-78	101,438	11,212	11.2	7,313	7.2	2,520	2.5	1,379	1.4
1980-81	102,540	13,799	13.5	8,537	8.3	3,515	3.4	1,747	1.7
1983-84	113,303	14,647	12.9	9,226	8.1	2,877	2.5	2,544	2.3
1984-85	101,493	12,862	12.7	8,096	8.0	2,495	2.5	2,271	2.2
1985-86	86,616	12,677	14.6	8,070	9.3	2,396	2.8	2,211	2.5
RN baccalaureate degree									
1971-72	26,758	3,509	13.1	2,407	9.0	667	2.5	435	1.6
1974-75	29,479	4,911	16.7	3,650	12.4	807	2.7	454	1.5
1977-78	35,442	4,366	12.3	2,905	8.2	970	2.7	491	1.4
1980-81	32,548	5,390	16.6	2,797	8.6	1,813	5.6	780	2.4
1983-84	37,323	5,484	14.7	3,521	9.4	893	2.4	1,070	2.2
1984-85	33,296	3,855	11.6	2,444	7.3	672	2.0	739	2.2
1985-86	29,145	4,195	14.4	2,477	8.5	784	2.7	934	3.2
RN associate degree									
1971-72	35,863	4,958	13.8	3,550	9.9	1,034	2.9	374	1.0
1974-75	38,581	5,096	13.2	3,495	9.1	1,069	2.8	532	1.4
1977-78	46,755	5,515	11.8	3,580	7.6	1,318	2.8	617	1.3
1980-81	53,127	6,993	13.2	4,668	8.8	1,477	2.8	848	1.6
1983-84	58,740	7,779	13.2	4,784	8.1	1,072	2.9	1,293	2.2
1984-85	54,134	7,620	14.1	4,738	8.8	1,568	2.9	1,314	2.4
1985-86	48,035	7,397	15.4	4,844	10.1	1,434	3.0	1,119	2.3
RN diploma									
1971-72	29,275	1,422	4.9	1,131	3.9	165	0.6	126	0.4
1974-75	21,646	1,315	6.1	1,014	4.7	204	0.9	97	0.4
1977-78	19,241	1,331	6.9	828	4.3	232	1.2	271	1.4
1980-81	16,865	1,416	8.4	1,072	6.4	225	1.3	119	0.7
1983-84	17,240	1,384	8.0	921	5.3	282	1.6	181	1.1
1984-85	14,063	1,387	9.9	914	6.5	255	1.8	218	1.5
1985-86	9,436	1,085	11.5	749	7.9	178	1.9	158	1.7

¹ Based on those students in schools responding to question on minority enrollment, male enrollment, or both.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the National League for Nursing, and the Division of Nursing in Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 87.

Minorities among first-year enrollment in registered nurse programs, by type of program and racial/ethnic category: 1971-1972 through 1985-1986



While first-year enrollment in education programs for registered nurses decreased by 6 percent, minority first-year enrollment increased by 28 percent between academic years 1971-1972 and 1985-1986.

Source: See Table 87.

TABLE 88.

Total enrollment in schools of public health by racial/ethnic category: United States, selected academic years, 1974-1975 through 1986-1987¹

Academic Year	Total Enrollment	Minority Enrollment ²	Under-represented Minorities ³	Blacks	Hispanics Common-wealth Puerto Rico	Mainland United States	American Indians	Asians	Whites	Race/Ethnic Group Unknown
Number of Students										
1974-75	5,072	632	476	351	NA	76	49	156	3,883	557
1976-77	5,597	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,597
1978-79	6,340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,340
1980-81	6,047	1,102	666	379	43	199	88	393	4,892	53
1982-83	7,615	1,200	649	403	183	176	70	368	5,805	610
1984-85	7,641	1,116	591	368	223	169	54	302	5,900	625
1986-87	8,558	1,454	787	484	289	235	68	378	6,539	565
Percent Distribution										
1974-75	100.0	12.5	9.4	7.8	—	1.5	1.1	3.5	86.0	—
1976-77	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978-79	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980-81	100.0	18.2	11.0	6.3	0.7	3.3	1.5	6.6	81.6	—
1982-83	100.0	15.8	8.5	5.8	2.6	2.5	1.0	5.3	82.9	—
1984-85	100.0	14.6	7.7	5.2	3.2	2.4	0.8	4.3	84.1	—
1986-87	100.0	18.2	9.9	6.1	3.6	2.9	0.9	4.7	81.8	—

¹ United States citizens only.

² Includes Blacks, commonwealth and mainland Hispanics, American Indians, and Asians.

³ Includes Blacks, mainland Hispanics, and American Indians.

⁴ Percent distribution is based on those students whose racial/ethnic category is known.

NA=Not Available.

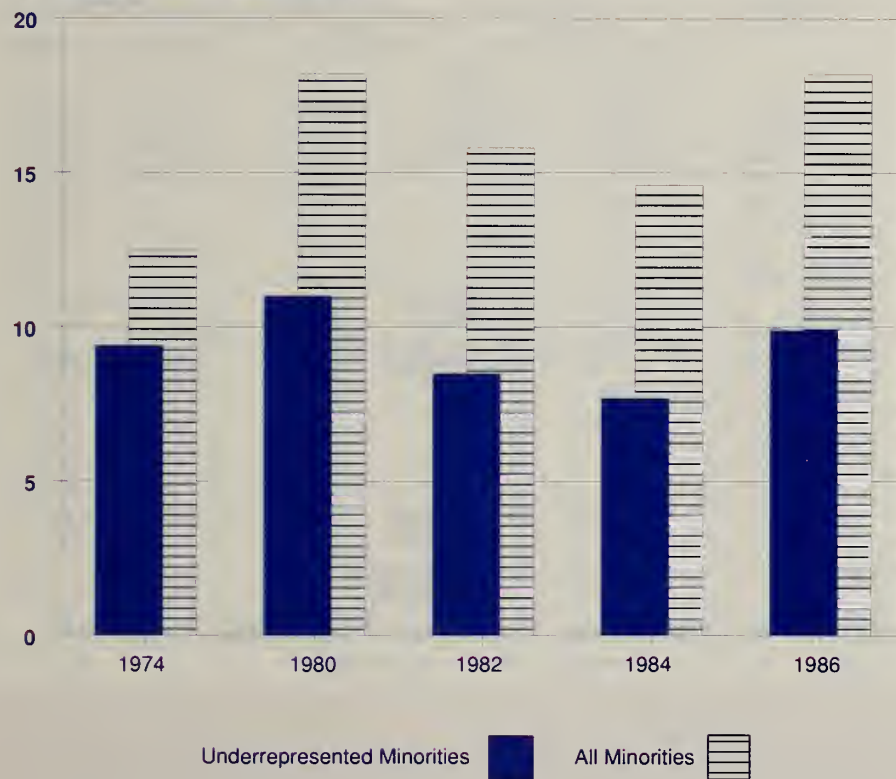
Source: Abstracted from data provided by the Association of Schools of Public Health in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Total enrollment in schools of public health increased by 68.7 percent between 1974 and 1986. Minority enrollment increased from 632 to 1,454 students--an increase of 130.1 percent. Underrepresented minority enrollment increased from 476 to 787 students--an increase of 65.3 percent.

CHART 88.

**Total enrollment in schools of public health by racial/ethnic category:
United States, selected academic years, 1974-1975 through 1986-1987**

Percentage of First-Year Enrollment



Source: See Table 88.

TABLE 89.

Comparison of minority women first-year and total enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine: United States, academic years, 1971-1972, 1979-1980, and 1988-1989

Category	1971-72			1979-80			1988-89		
	Men and Women	Women		Men and Women	Women		Men and Women	Women	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
First-year enrollment									
Total first-year	12,361	1,693	13.7	16,930	4,714	27.8	16,868	6,254	37.1
First-year minority	1,280	266	20.8	2,237	828	37.0	4,096	1,775	43.3
Black	882	200	22.7	1,108	495	44.7	1,210	668	55.2
Mexican American	118	10	8.5	290	74	25.5	295	120	40.7
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	6	15.0	86	30	34.9	127	59	46.5
Other Hispanic	— ¹	— ¹	— ¹	188	59	31.4	288	103	35.8
American Indian	23	8	34.8	63	16	25.4	76	42	55.3
Asian	217	42	19.4	502	154	30.7	2,100	783	37.3
Total enrollment									
Total enrollment	43,650	4,755	10.9	63,800 ²	16,141	25.3	66,300	22,985	35.2
Total minority	3,072	583	19.0	7,430	2,615	35.2	13,484	5,599	41.5
Black	2,055	420	20.4	3,627	1,549	42.7	3,995	2,150	53.8
Mexican American	252	24	9.5	964	229	23.8	1,128	408	36.2
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	13	17.1	283	104	36.7	438	172	39.3
Other Hispanic	— ¹	— ¹	— ¹	567	160	28.2	1,091	377	34.6
American Indian	42	10	23.8	212	55	25.9	237	102	43.0
Asian	647	116	17.9	1,777	518	29.2	6,595	2,390	36.2

¹ "Other Hispanic" category not used in 1971-72.

² Total includes 22 students for whom data were not available.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the Association of American Medical Colleges in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Minority women have generally increased their representation in medical schools at a faster rate than all women and minority males. Women were 10.9 percent of total enrollment in 1971-72, 25.3 percent in 1979-80, and 35.2 percent in 1988-89. Minority women were 19.0 percent of minority medical students in 1971-72; 35.2 percent in 1979-80, and 41.5 percent in 1988-89.

CHART 89.

**Comparison of minority women first-year and total enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine:
United States, academic years, 1971-1972,
1979-1980, and 1988-1989**



The female proportion of medical school graduates nearly tripled during the decade of the 1970s. During academic year 1987-1988, an estimated 15,919 students graduated from schools of allopathic medicine. Women comprised 32.8 percent of these graduates.

TABLE 90.

Percent of first-professional degrees awarded by major health professions schools to women: United States, selected academic years, 1949-1950 through 1987-1988¹

Academic year	Medicine	Osteopathy	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Podiatry	Veterinary Medicine
1949-50	10.4	5.5	0.7	1.1	7.7	NA	1.5
1954-55	4.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	9.7	NA	1.3
1959-60	5.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	11.9	1.3	2.2
1964-65	6.5	2.5	0.7	2.2	14.2	0.7	3.9
1969-70	8.5	2.8	1.0	5.2	19.0	0.8	7.5
1974-75	13.2	6.3	3.1	5.1	28.1	1.1	15.9
1975-76	16.2	7.2	4.5	7.7	31.0	2.6	18.1
1976-77	19.2	9.3	7.4	11.0	33.1	3.3	22.8
1977-78	21.5	7.0	11.2	13.1	36.3	4.8	24.5
1978-79	23.0	16.2	11.7	15.3	39.9	6.3	29.3
1979-80	23.1	18.1	13.6	15.5	40.5	7.9	33.4
1980-81	24.8	17.6	14.9	15.8	45.3	9.4	35.9
1981-82	25.0	18.3	15.6	18.5	47.0	11.0	38.3
1982-83	26.7	19.8	17.4	22.0	49.0	12.5	40.8
1983-84	28.8	20.4	19.9	24.9	49.5	12.7	43.0
1984-85	30.0	23.3	21.3	27.4	53.9	12.7	48.8
1985-86	30.7	25.4 ²	22.0	30.0	54.3	20.9	48.2
1986-87	32.3	36.3 ²	23.9	34.7	56.9	NA	48.2
1987-88	32.8	28.2 ²	27.2	35.9	NA	NA	50.1

¹ "First-professional degree" is the earliest degree that signifies completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession.

² Estimated.

NA=Not available.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by various health profession associations in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

CHART 90.

Women among professional degree recipients from selected health professions schools: United States, selected academic years, 1974-1975 through 1987-1988



Source: See Table 90.

For academic year 1984-1985, Whites and Asian Americans were overrepresented among students in higher education according to their representation in the population at the time of the 1980 Census. Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians were underrepresented.

CHART 91.
Racial/ethnic group representation in higher education by race and level of enrollment: United States, academic year 1984-1985

TABLE 91.
Number and percent distribution of students by selected racial/ethnic groups and level of enrollment: United States, beginning of academic year 1984-85

Level of Enrollment	All Students	White	Black	Hispanic American	Native American	Asian	Non-Resident Aliens
Number of students							
Undergraduate	9,451,066	7,549,607	897,185	436,614	68,815	301,167	197,678
Graduate school	1,100,353	882,253	52,834	24,402	3,634	28,543	108,687
First-professional degree programs ¹	276,364	241,597	13,243	7,913	980	9,240	3,391
Percent distribution							
Undergraduate	100.0	79.9	9.5	4.6	0.7	3.2	2.1
Graduate school	100.0	80.2	4.8	2.2	0.3	2.6	9.9
First professional degree programs ¹	100.0	87.4	4.8	2.9	0.4	3.3	1.2

¹ The first-professional degree category includes: Dentistry; Medicine; Optometry; Osteopathic Medicine; Pharmacy; Podiatry; Veterinary Medicine; Chiropractic; Law (general); Theological professions (general).
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Unpublished data.

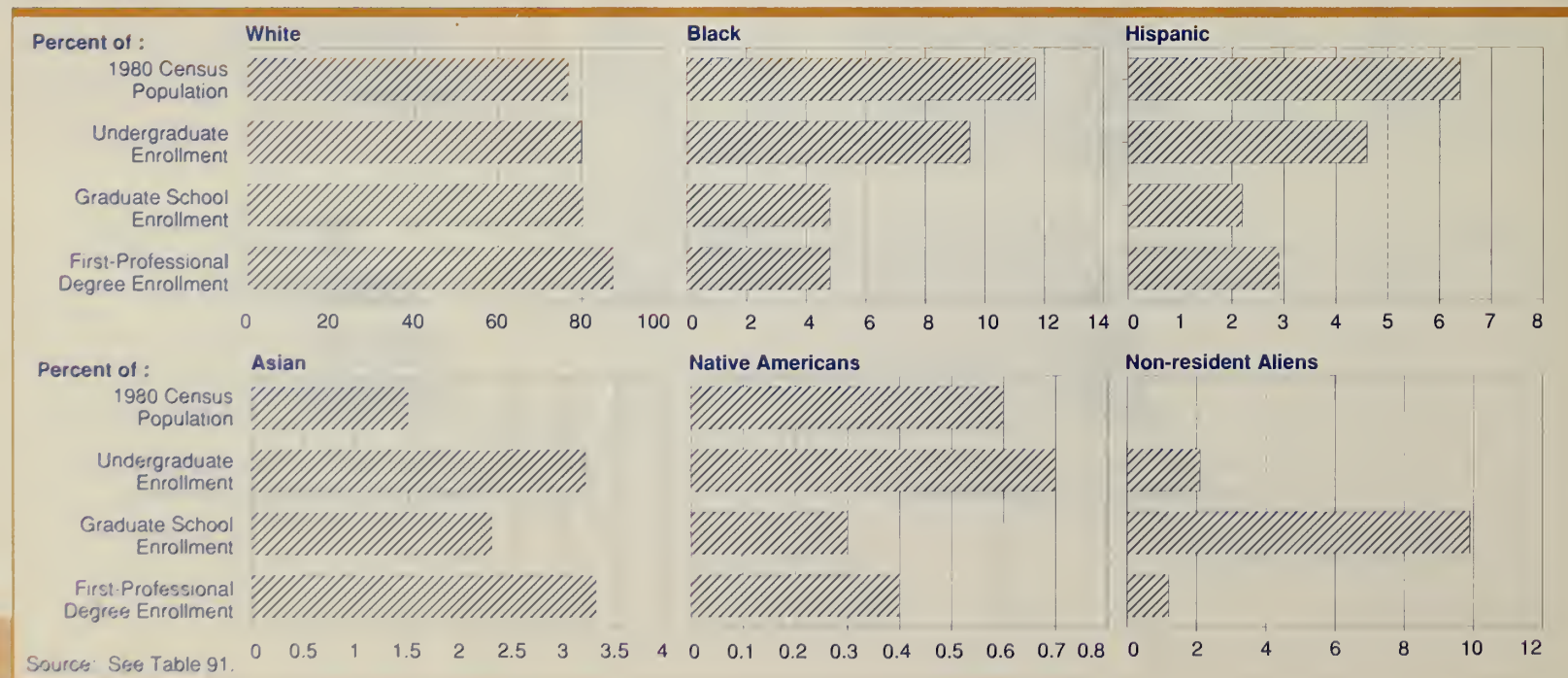


TABLE 92.

Measures of enrollment change for total and first-year enrollment in allopathic medical schools between academic years 1978-1979 and 1988-1989: United States

Selected Minority group	Increase in Total Enrollment		Increase in First-Year Enrollment	
	Change in no. of students enrolled	% of 1978-9 enrollment	Change in no. of students enrolled	% of 1978-79 enrollment
Black American	458	12.9	148	14.0
Native American	35	14.8	13	20.6
Hispanics	1,301	36.5	284	29.9
All Minorities	6,797	47.2	2,110	48.7

Source: Computations by the Analysis and Evaluation Branch, Division of Disadvantaged Assistance from data provided by the Association of American Medical Colleges in *Minorities and Women in the Health Fields*, 1989 Edition. Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Although experiencing modest gains in both first-year and total enrollment, the indicated minorities continued to be underrepresented in medical education in 1988-89.

CHART 92.

Minority representation in medical education: United States, academic year 1988-1989

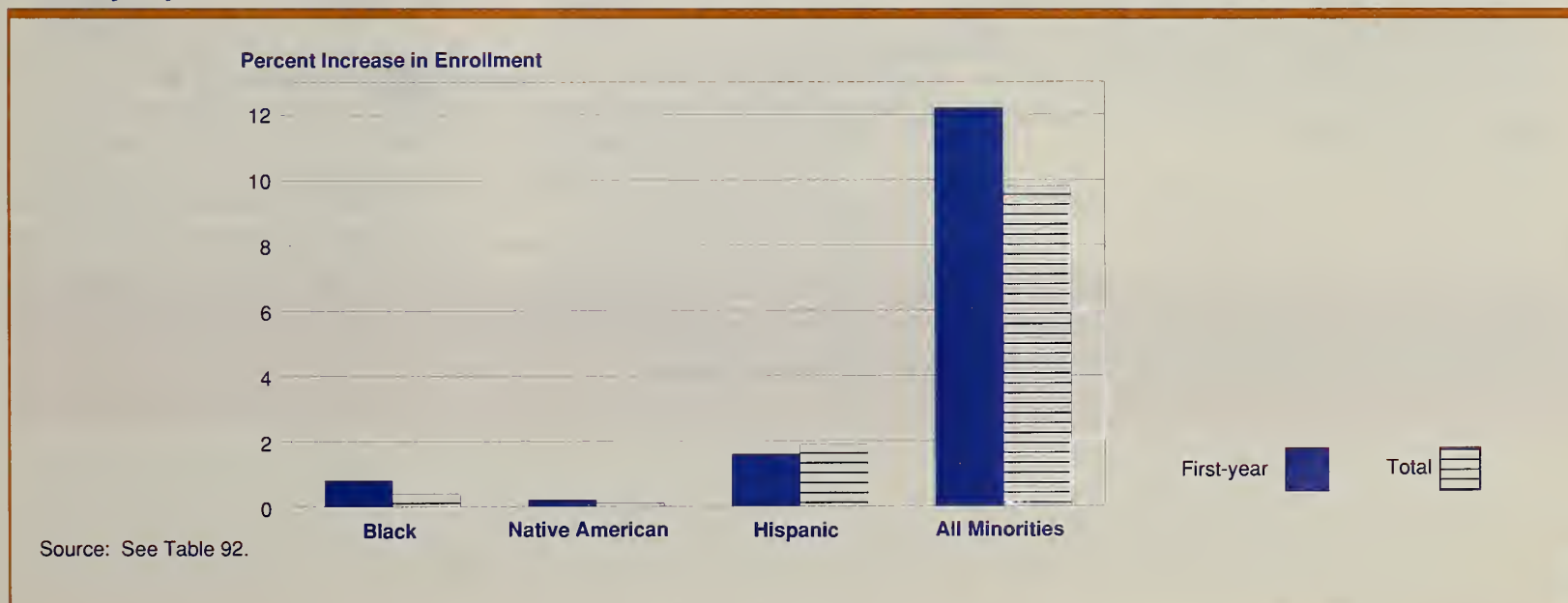


TABLE 93.

Enrollment trends by level of enrollment and race/ethnicity: United States, academic years 1976-1977 through 1984-1985

(Number of Students)				Percent increase 1976-77 to 1984-85
Level of enrollment and race/ethnicity	Academic Year			
	1976-77	1980-81	1984-85	
Undergraduate				
Minorities ¹	1,250,954	1,599,186	1,402,614	12.1
All other students ²	7,181,286	7,616,163	8,048,452	12.1
Graduate School³				
Minorities ¹	89,513	111,589	80,870	[- 9.7]
All other students ²	992,345	983,114	1,019,483	2.7
First-Professional Degree Programs⁴				
Minorities ¹	16,981	26,237	22,136	30.4
All other students ²	227,140	250,176	254,228	11.9

¹ Includes Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans.

² Includes Whites and non-resident aliens.

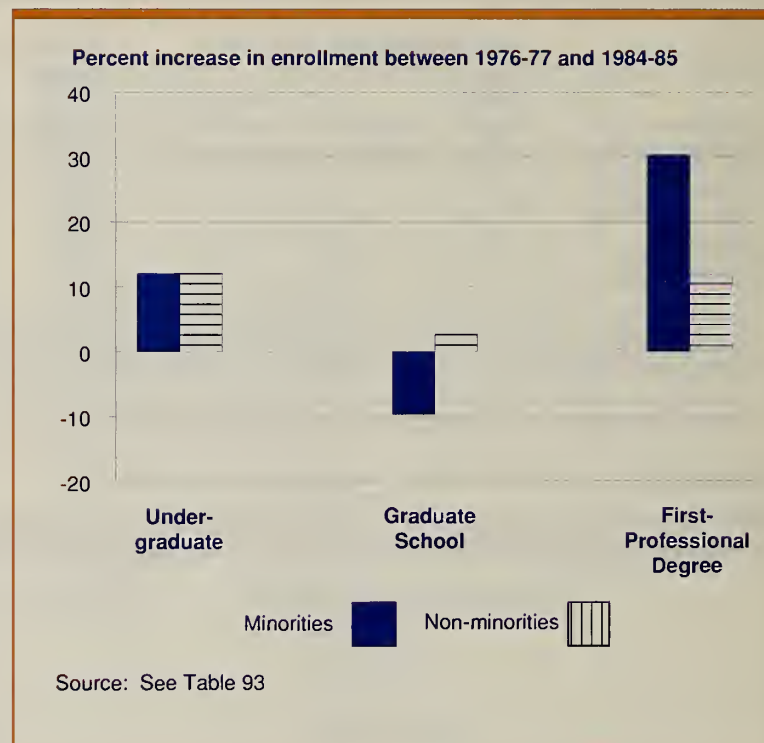
³ Excludes students enrolled in first-professional degree programs.

⁴ The first-professional degree category includes: Dentistry; Medicine; Optometry; Osteopathic Medicine; Pharmacy; Podiatry; Veterinary Medicine; Chiropractic; Law (general); Theological professions (general).

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Unpublished data.

CHART 93.

Enrollment trends by level of enrollment and race/ethnicity: United States, academic years 1976-1977 through 1984-1985



During the 8-year period, 1976 through 1984, minorities made substantial enrollment increases at both the undergraduate and first-professional degree enrollment levels.

CHAPTER 6

Financial Expenditures for Health Services

During 1986, almost 9 out of 10 Americans under 65 years of age had some form of health insurance coverage, according to data from the National Health Interview Survey. While 22.6 percent of Blacks had no health insurance coverage, only 14.0 percent of Whites lacked coverage. The likelihood of not being covered by some form of health insurance was associated with family income level. Thirty-seven percent of individuals in families with an annual income under \$10,000 had no coverage, while only 3.9 percent of in families with an annual income of \$35,000 or more lacked coverage (Table 94).

National Health Interview Survey data indicate that, during the 1980s, Blacks over 65 years of age were more likely to be covered by Medicare/Medicaid and less likely to be covered by Medicare/private insurance than their white counterparts (Table 95).

In addition, for those 65 years of age and over, data from the Health Care Financing Administration indicate enrollment in Medicare has risen steadily since the inception of the program in 1966. Minorities have lagged behind Whites in terms of persons served per 1,000 enrollees but equaled or exceeded Whites with regard to reimbursements per person served. While the average reimbursement per enrollee for Whites exceeded that for other races in 1967, it was greater for other races in both 1977 and 1983. From 1966 to 1984 the number of minorities, women, and very elderly Medicare enrollees covered by hospital insurance increased at a greater rate than for the comparable number of white persons (Tables 96 through 98).

Among disabled Medicare enrollees, there was little difference between Whites and minorities in the number of persons served (per 1,000 enrollees) under

hospital insurance, supplemental medical insurance, or both. Disabled minorities were more likely to receive higher reimbursements—both per person served and per enrollee—than were disabled Whites in 1981 (Table 99).

As for services to Medicare recipients during fiscal year 1985, Whites were more likely to use skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities than their minority counterparts. Services provided by hospital outpatient departments and clinics received substantial use by minority Medicare recipients relative to their number in the general population (Table 100).

In 1986, 22.6 percent of Blacks, but only 14.0 percent of Whites under 65 years of age lacked health care coverage. Among individuals under 65 years of age in 1986, 37 percent in families with incomes under \$10,000 had no health care coverage, but only 3.9 percent in families with annual income of \$35,000 or more lacked such coverage.

TABLE 94.

Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1982, and 1986

(Percent of population)									
	Private Insurance			Medicaid ²			Not Covered ³		
	1980	1982	1986	1980	1982	1986	1980	1982	1986
Total	78.8	77.3	75.9	5.9	5.6	5.9	12.5	14.7	15.3
Age									
Under 15 years	74.7	72.7	71.4	10.2	9.8	10.4	12.8	15.8	16.1
Under 5 years	70.3	69.7	68.0	12.0	11.4	12.0	15.2	17.0	17.5
5 to 14 years	76.7	74.2	73.1	9.4	8.9	9.5	11.7	15.2	15.3
15-44 years	79.3	77.6	75.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	14.2	16.5	17.4
45-64 years	83.6	83.1	84.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	8.6	9.7	10.3
Sex									
Male	79.5	78.0	76.4	4.7	4.5	4.8	12.7	14.8	15.8
Female	78.2	76.7	75.4	7.1	6.6	6.8	12.2	14.5	14.9
Race									
White	81.9	80.4	79.1	3.9	3.6	4.0	11.4	13.5	14.0
Black	60.1	59.6	57.0	17.9	17.2	17.4	19.0	21.2	22.6
Family Income⁴									
Under \$10,000	38.6	38.3	31.3	27.6	24.9	28.4	31.0	35.0	37.0
\$10,000-14,999	61.1	67.6	58.1	9.2	4.4	8.8	25.9	24.7	31.3
\$15,000-19,999	79.0	81.3	72.6	3.0	2.0	2.7 ¹	15.0	14.2	21.2
\$20,000-34,999	90.2	91.8	88.3	1.1	0.7	1.0 ¹	6.2	5.7	8.4
\$35,000 or more	93.7	93.8	93.7	0.6	0.5	0.4 ¹	3.9	4.1	3.9
Locale									
Within SMSA	79.7	78.0	76.8	6.2	6.0	5.7	11.3	13.6	14.5
Outside SMSA	77.0	75.9	72.7	5.2	4.7	6.2	14.8	17.0	18.2

¹ Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

² Includes persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplementary Security Income or those with a current Medicaid card.

³ Includes persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military plans.

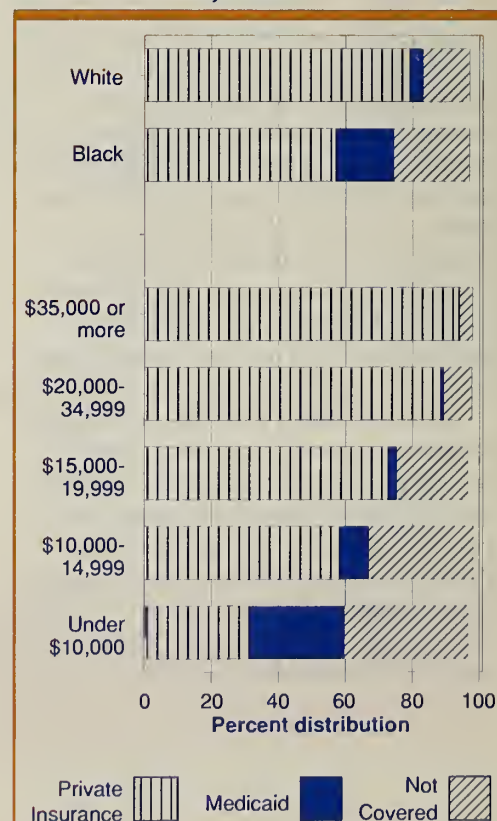
⁴ Family income categories for 1982 and 1986. Income categories in 1980 are less than \$7,000, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000-\$14,999, \$15,000-\$24,999, \$25,000+.

Note. Persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both columns.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

CHART 94.

Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age by type of coverage according to race and family income: United States, 1986



Source: See Table 94.

During the 1980s, Blacks 65 years of age and over have been more likely to be covered by Medicare/Medicaid, and less likely to be covered by Medicare/private insurance than has been the case for their white counterparts.

TABLE 95.

Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and older, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1982, and 1986

(Percent of population)									
	Medicare and Private Insurance			Medicare and Medicaid ²			Medicare ³		
	1980	1982	1986	1980	1982	1986	1980	1981	1986
Total	64.4	65.5	71.6	8.1	6.1	5.8	22.7	23.1	17.9
Age									
65-74 years	67.0	68.2	73.5	6.8	4.8	4.9	20.6	20.5	15.7
75 yrs. and older	59.9	60.6	68.2	10.3	8.3	7.3	26.4	27.7	21.7
75 to 84 years	61.9	62.7	70.4	9.7	8.1	7.0	24.8	26.0	19.8
85 years and older	51.2	51.3	58.7	12.7	9.3	8.8	33.0	34.9	29.6
Sex									
Male	65.6	66.2	72.8	5.7	4.3	3.7	23.1	23.4	18.4
Female	63.6	65.0	70.8	9.6	7.3	7.3	22.4	23.0	17.5
Race									
White	68.3	68.9	75.4	6.6	4.8	4.5	21.0	21.6	16.1
Black	26.5	33.0	34.2	23.3	18.2	19.7	40.6	38.5	34.9
Family Income⁴									
Under \$10,000	53.4	55.6	54.7	15.7	11.7	14.4	28.2	28.9	27.1
\$10,000-14,999	72.9	76.3	78.0	4.8	3.3	3.9 ¹	19.1	17.3	15.5
\$15,000-19,999	74.1	74.1	82.8	3.9	1.8	2.0 ¹	18.3	17.8	11.5
\$20,000-34,999	74.4	74.6	82.0	2.5	1.2 ¹	2.2 ¹	16.8	17.9	10.0
\$35,000 or more	71.9	73.7	77.5	2.2	1.3 ¹	1.4 ¹	18.3	16.0	13.9
Locale									
Within SMSA	64.2	66.1	71.7	7.5	5.0	5.2	23.0	22.8	17.8
Outside SMSA	64.9	64.3	71.2	9.2	7.8	7.2	22.2	23.7	

¹ Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

² Includes persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplementary Security Income or those with a current Medicaid card.

³ Includes persons not covered by private insurance or Medicaid.

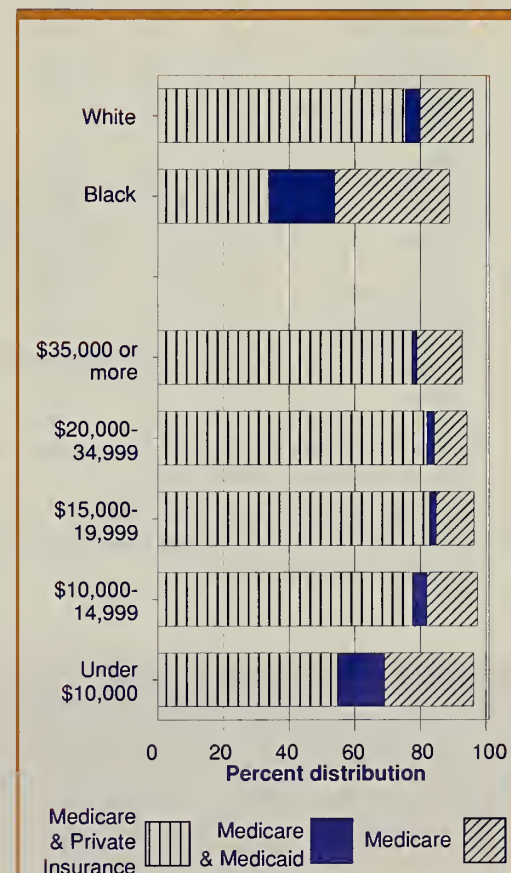
⁴ Family income categories for 1982 and 1986. Income categories in 1980 are less than \$7,000, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000-\$14,999, \$15,000-\$24,999, \$25,000+.

Note: Persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both columns.

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

CHART 95.

Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and older, by type of coverage according to race and family income: United States, 1986



Source: See Table 95.

TABLE 96.

Medicare enrollment, persons served, and reimbursements for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years, 1967 to 1984

Selected characteristic	Enrollment in millions			Persons served per 1,000 enrollees			Reimbursements per person served			Reimbursements per enrollee		
	1967	1977	1984	1967	1977	1984	1967	1977	1983	1967	1977	1983
Total ¹	19.5	23.8	27.6	367	570	686	\$592	\$1,332	\$2,611	\$217	\$759	\$1,724
Age												
65-66 years	2.8	3.3	3.6	300	533	620	496	1,075	1,976	149	573	1,164
67-68 years	2.6	3.2	3.5	326	511	611	521	1,173	2,239	170	599	1,321
69-70 years	2.4	2.9	3.3	339	531	641	530	1,211	2,356	180	643	1,458
71-72 years	2.3	2.6	3.0	351	555	666	560	1,228	2,483	197	681	1,586
73-74 years	2.1	2.3	2.7	369	576	688	574	1,319	2,606	212	759	1,730
75-79 years	3.9	4.5	5.3	398	597	721	624	1,430	2,791	248	853	1,942
80-84 years	2.2	3.0	3.4	430	623	759	693	1,549	3,062	298	965	2,249
85 or more years	1.3	2.1	2.8	465	652	781	740	1,636	3,167	345	1,068	2,396
Sex												
Male	8.3	9.6	11.0	357	546	651	647	1,505	2,919	231	821	1,835
Female	11.3	14.2	16.5	373	586	709	554	1,223	2,420	207	717	1,649
Race ²												
White	17.4	21.1	24.3	375	576	692	593	1,328	2,533	222	765	1,721
Other	1.5	2.1	2.5	260	514	636	557	1,404	2,959	145	722	1,803
Census Region												
Northeast	5.1	5.7	6.3	385	613	729	604	1,426	2,629	233	874	1,872
North Central	5.6	6.3	7.1	352	541	682	599	1,401	2,673	211	757	1,723
South	5.6	7.5	8.9	351	556	676	528	1,198	2,514	186	666	1,630
West	2.9	3.8	4.7	455	632	705	620	1,341	2,714	282	848	1,868

¹ Includes the United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, all other areas, and foreign countries and residence unknown.

² Excludes persons of unknown race.

Note: Reimbursement data not available for 1984.

Source: Data from Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration in National Center for Health Statistics: *Health United States*, 1987. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 88-1232.

Enrollment in Medicare has risen steadily since the inception of the program in 1966. During the report period, minorities lagged behind Whites in terms of persons served per 1,000 enrollees. However, minorities equaled or exceeded Whites with regard to reimbursements per person served. The average reimbursement per enrollee for Whites exceeded that for minorities by more than half in 1967. The difference decreased to less than 5 percent in 1983, with the minorities now being reimbursed at a higher rate.

CHART 96.

Medicare enrollment, persons served, and reimbursements for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years, 1967 to 1984



TABLE 97.

Number of aged Medicare enrollees covered by hospital insurance, by age, sex, and race: United States, July 1, 1966, to 1984

(thousands)							
Year	Total Enrollees	Age		Sex		Race ¹	
		65-74	75+	Male	Female	White	Other
1966	19,082	11,990	7,092	8,133	10,950	17,042	1,445
1967	19,494	12,116	7,378	8,243	11,251	17,385	1,496
1968	19,770	12,158	7,611	8,318	11,452	17,632	1,525
1969	20,014	12,195	7,819	8,396	11,618	17,859	1,558
1970	20,361	12,316	8,045	8,507	11,822	18,187	1,608
1971	20,742	12,462	8,280	8,628	12,114	18,582	1,672
1972	21,115	12,641	8,474	8,744	12,371	18,930	1,693
1973	21,571	12,911	8,660	8,911	12,660	19,242	1,762
1974	21,996	13,182	8,814	9,005	12,991	19,601	1,809
1975	22,472	13,426	9,046	9,168	13,304	19,996	1,870
1976	22,920	13,691	9,229	9,324	13,596	20,382	1,916
1977	23,475	13,986	9,488	9,537	13,937	20,857	1,977
1978	23,984	14,259	9,725	9,728	14,256	21,289	2,036
1979	24,584	14,582	9,967	9,945	14,604	21,770	2,100
1980	25,104	14,894	10,210	10,156	14,948	22,244	2,160
1981	25,591	15,152	10,439	10,340	15,250	22,661	2,210
1982	26,115	15,386	10,728	10,538	15,577	23,104	2,265
1983	26,670	15,631	11,040	10,755	15,915	23,575	2,322
1984	27,112	15,805	11,306	10,920	16,192	23,945	2,374
ACRG (%)	2.0	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.8

ACRG: Annual compound rate of growth.
¹ Excludes enrollees whose race was unknown.

Source: Health Care Financing Programs Statistics: *Medicare & Medicaid Data Book*, 1988, Table 2.2, Page 16 (HCFA Pub. No. 03270).

From 1966 to 1984 the number of minorities, females, and very elderly Medicare enrollees covered by hospital insurance increased at a higher rate than for the comparable number of white persons.

CHART 97.

Number of aged Medicare enrollees, with hospital insurance, by race: United States, 1966-1984

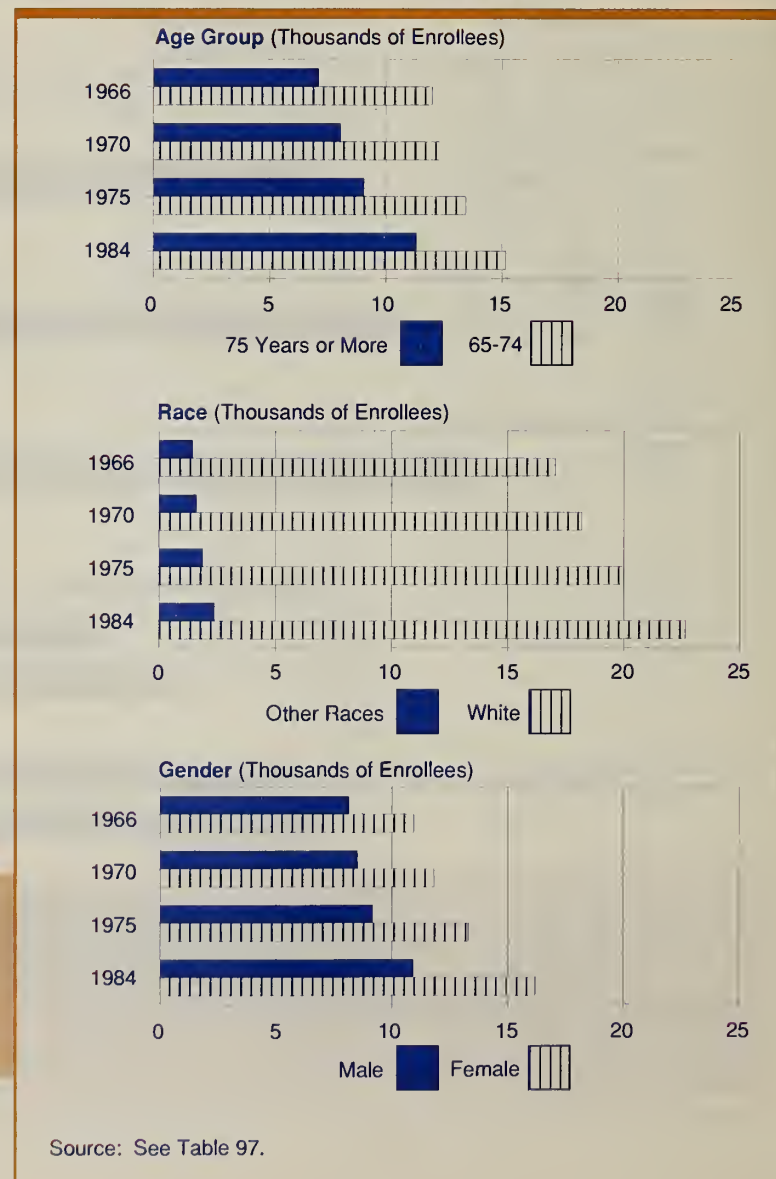


TABLE 98.

Number of aged Medicare enrollees covered by supplementary medical insurance, by age, sex, and race: United States, July 1, 1966, to 1984

(thousands)							
Year	Total Enrollees	Age		Sex		Race ¹	
		65-74	75+	Male	Female	White	Other
1966	17,736	11,186	6,550	7,534	10,202	15,938	1,264
1967	17,893	11,114	6,779	7,547	10,346	16,124	1,245
1968	18,805	11,561	7,244	7,878	10,927	16,877	1,368
1969	19,195	11,705	7,490	8,010	11,185	17,299	1,406
1970	19,584	11,873	7,711	8,132	11,452	17,576	1,472
1971	19,975	12,050	7,924	8,250	11,724	17,974	1,532
1972	20,351	12,248	8,104	8,360	11,991	18,325	1,557
1973	20,921	12,586	8,334	8,569	12,352	18,737	1,636
1974	21,422	12,925	8,496	8,694	12,727	19,149	1,704
1975	21,945	13,215	8,730	8,873	13,073	19,575	1,781
1976	22,446	13,529	8,917	9,047	13,399	19,995	1,845
1977	22,991	13,830	9,161	9,240	13,751	20,456	1,909
1978	23,531	14,119	9,412	9,436	14,094	20,904	1,978
1979	24,098	14,414	9,685	9,645	14,454	21,385	2,046
1980	24,680	14,726	9,954	9,868	14,813	21,876	2,114
1981	25,182	14,977	10,205	10,055	15,127	22,298	2,172
1982	25,707	15,192	10,515	10,250	15,457	22,738	2,231
1983	26,292	15,450	10,843	10,479	15,813	23,231	2,296
1984	26,764	15,633	11,131	10,652	16,112	23,619	2,358
ACRG (%)	2.3	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	3.5

ACRG: Annual compound rate of growth.

¹ Excludes enrollees whose race was unknown.

Source: Health Care Financing Programs Statistics: *Medicare & Medicaid Data Book*, 1988, Table 2.2, Page 16 (HCFA Pub. No. 03270).

From 1966 to 1984 the number of minorities, females, and very elderly Medicare enrollees covered by supplementary medical insurance increased at a higher rate than for the comparable number of white persons.

CHART 98.

Number of aged Medicare enrollees, with supplementary medical insurance, by race: United States, 1966 to 1984

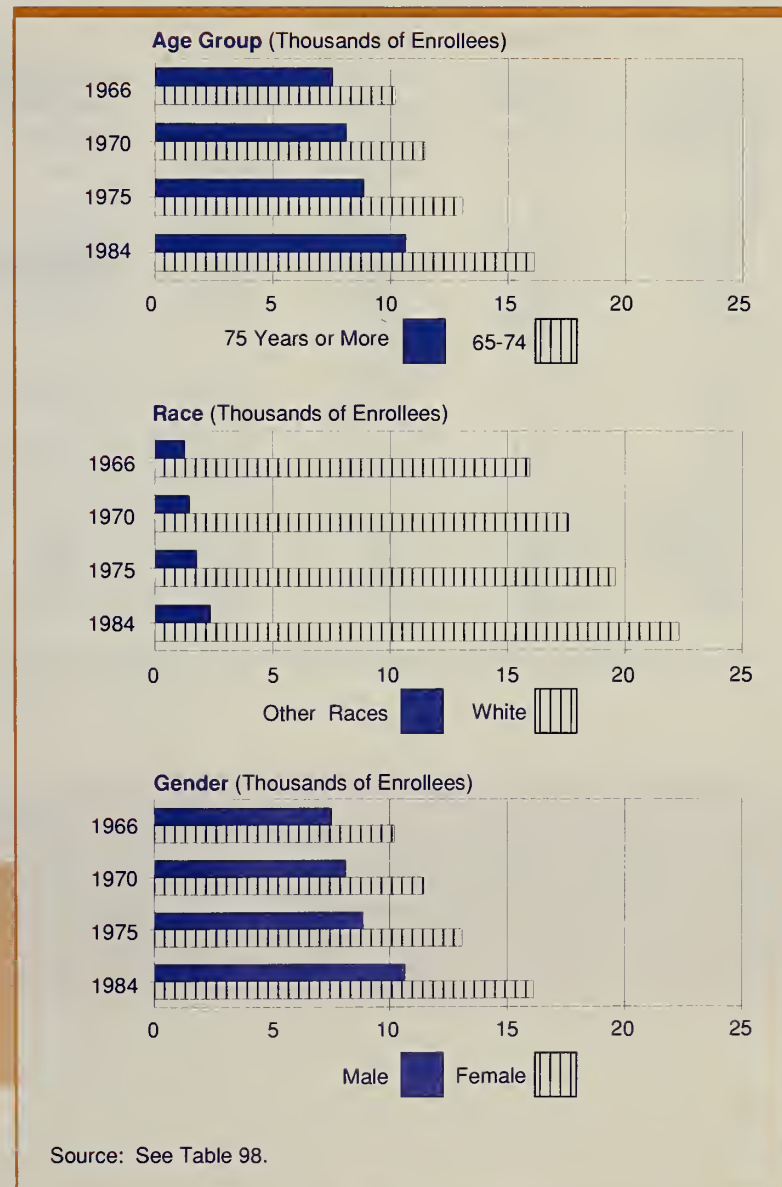


TABLE 99.

Persons served and reimbursements for disabled Medicare enrollees, by type of coverage, age, sex, race, and census region: United States, 1984

Age, Sex, Race, and Census Region	Hospital and/or Supplementary Medical Insurance			Hospital Insurance			Supplementary Medical Insurance		
	Persons served per 1,000 enrollees	Reimburse- ments per person served	Reimburse- ments per enrollee	Persons served per 1,000 enrollees	Reimburse- ments per person served	Reimburse- ments per enrollee	Persons served per 1,000 enrollees	Reimburse- ments per person served	Reimburse- ments per enrollee
Total	639.5	\$ 3,807	\$ 2,435	242.6	\$ 6,477	\$ 1,571	683.5	\$ 1,374	\$ 939
Age									
Under 35	565.3	4,122	2,330	191.3	7,388	1,414	601.5	1,638	985
35-44	573.7	3,897	2,236	201.6	6,788	1,369	622.5	1,529	952
45-54	624.9	2,928	2,455	242.5	6,409	1,554	676.6	1,465	991
55-59	657.4	2,840	2,525	259.8	6,420	1,668	703.2	1,332	936
60-64	699.7	3,574	2,501	272.7	6,170	1,682	737.7	1,198	884
Sex									
Male	586.7	3,783	2,219	224.8	6,499	1,461	632.1	1,324	837
Female	731.3	3,841	2,809	273.6	6,445	1,763	770.2	1,444	1,112
Race									
White	640.1	3,631	2,324	242.5	6,298	1,527	685.4	1,270	870
Other	638.2	4,624	2,951	244.1	7,302	1,782	678.0	1,851	1,255
Census Region									
Northeast	691.2	3,850	2,661	237.9	7,173	1,706	731.1	1,403	1,026
North Central	653.2	3,921	2,561	252.5	6,841	1,727	690.6	1,308	903
South	624.0	3,624	2,261	265.2	5,577	1,478	650.7	1,281	833
West	685.8	4,129	2,832	221.9	7,690	1,707	721.0	1,650	1,190

Source: Health Care Financing Programs Statistics: *Medicare & Medicaid Data Book*, 1988, Table 3.4, Page 38 (HCFA Pub. No. 03270).

Among disabled Medicare enrollees in 1984 there was little difference between Whites and minorities in the number of persons served (per 1,000 enrolled) under hospital insurance supplemental medical insurance or both. Reimbursements were higher for disabled minorities than for Whites.

CHART 99.

Persons served and reimbursements for disabled Medicare enrollees, by type of coverage and race: United States, 1984

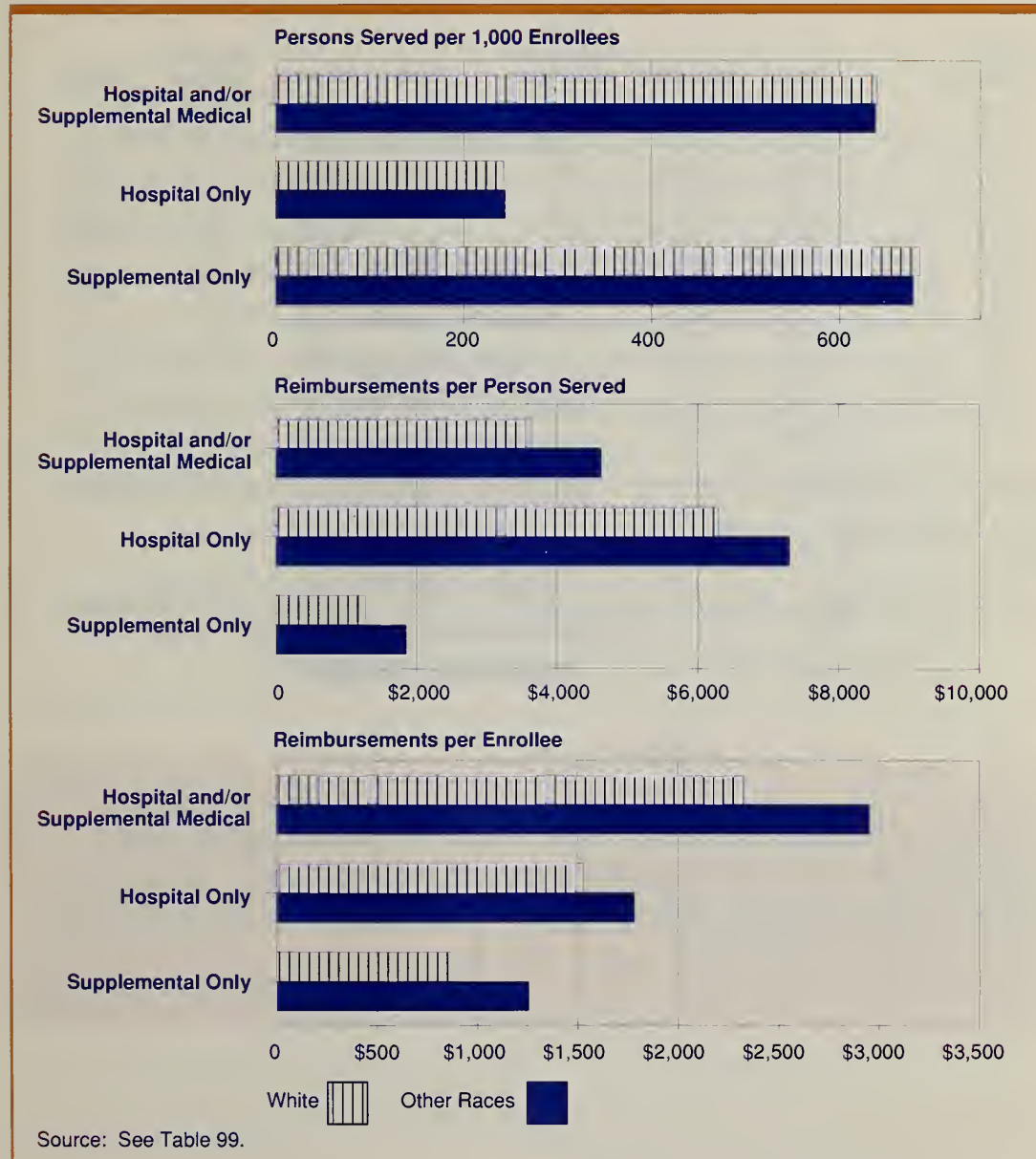


TABLE 100.

Percent of Medicaid recipients by race or ethnic origin¹, and type of service: United States, fiscal year 1985

Type of Service	Number of Recipients (in 1,000s)	Percent Distribution	White	Minorities ²	Under- represented Minorities ³	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
All services	21,808	100.0	57.3	42.7	40.8	31.3	8.7	0.8	1.9
Inpatient hospital	3,494	100.0	61.0	39.0	37.8	30.1	6.9	0.8	1.2
Skilled nursing facility	547	100.0	89.1	11.0	10.3	8.9	1.2	0.2	0.7
Intermediate care facility	975	100.0	87.8	12.8	12.4	10.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
Physicians	14,387	100.0	58.7	41.3	39.3	30.4	8.2	0.7	2.0
Dental	4,634	100.0	59.1	40.9	38.4	29.0	8.6	0.8	2.5
Other practitioners	3,357	100.0	63.9	36.2	34.9	27.3	6.9	0.7	1.3
Outpatient hospital	10,072	100.0	55.2	44.8	43.5	33.3	9.5	0.7	1.3
Clinic	2,121	100.0	54.2	45.8	43.9	34.4	8.6	0.9	1.9
Laboratory and radiological	6,354	100.0	54.6	45.3	43.0	32.4	10.0	0.6	2.3
Home health	535	100.0	66.8	33.2	31.1	26.7	4.0	0.4	2.1
Prescribed drugs	13,921	100.0	58.5	41.5	39.6	31.0	8.0	0.6	1.9
Family planning	1,636	100.0	49.4	50.6	49.5	41.0	7.9	0.6	1.1
Other	5,370	100.0	56.6	43.3	41.4	33.1	7.3	1.0	1.9

¹ The race or ethnic origin of significant numbers of recipients in some reporting States are unknown. The Office of the Actuary estimated recipients by race or ethnic origin for these States; data should be used with caution.

² Category includes Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, and Asian Americans.

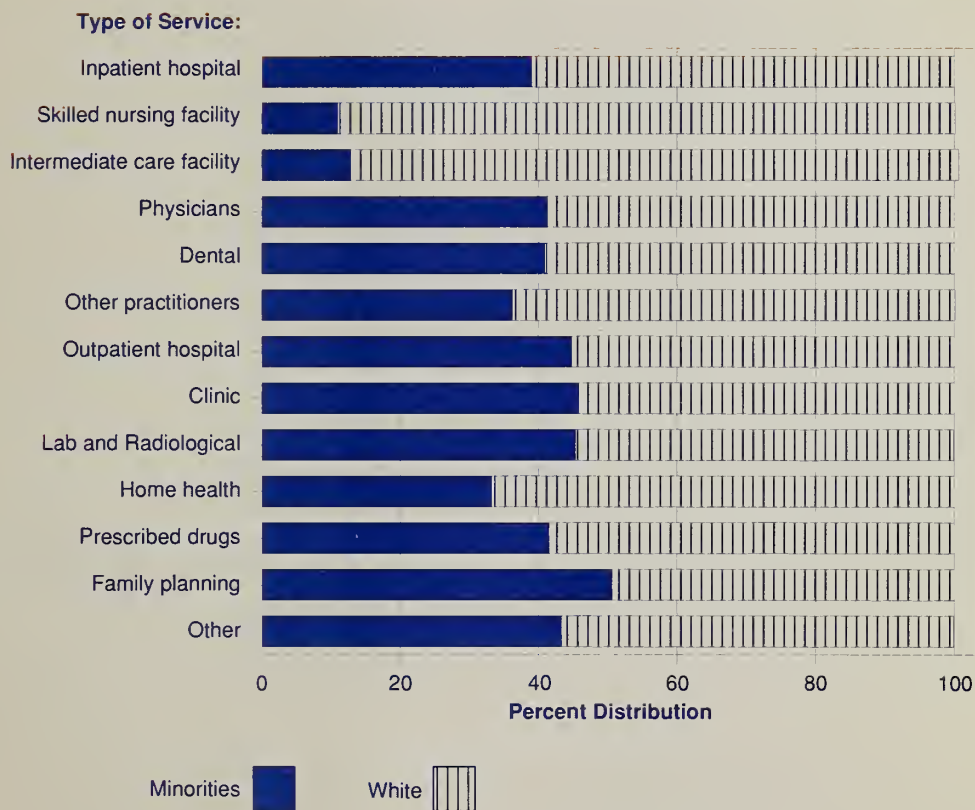
³ Category includes Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians.

Source: Abstracted from data provided by the Health Care Financing Administration, Office of the Actuary: Data from the Office of Medicaid Estimates and Statistics.

Among types of services provided to Medicaid recipients during fiscal year 1985, Whites were more likely to use skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities than their minority counterparts. Services provided by hospital outpatient departments and clinics received substantial use by minority Medicaid recipients—relative to their number in the general population.

CHART 100.

Percent of Medicaid recipients by race or ethnic origin, and type of service: United States, fiscal year 1985



Source: See Table 100.







3 2031 00002190 4

Metro Litho
Oak Forest, IL 60452

DATE DUE



<http://nihlibrary.nih.gov>

10 Center Drive
Bethesda, MD 20892-1150
301-496-1080

Parklawn Health Library
U.S. Public Health Service
Parklawn Bldg. - Rm. 13-12
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration
Bureau of Health Professions

DHHS Publication No. (HRSA) HRS-P-DV 90-1

